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FEB 2 1939

COUNTRY LIFE

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 21st, 1939.

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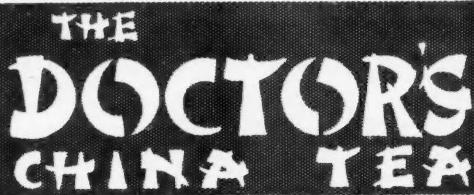
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Advertisements for this column are accepted at the rate of 2d. per word prepaid (if Box Number used 6d. extra), and must reach this office not later than Friday morning for the coming week's issue.

All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London.

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COUNTRY LIFE

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MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

Telegraphic Address:
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HANTS—DORSET BORDERS

Fine Sporting District, a short drive from Bournemouth.

A Country House of Distinction

of Elizabethan Character, well-appointed and modernised with Central Heating, Main Water and Electricity, etc. 4 spacious reception rooms, a dozen bedrooms, bathrooms, compact offices, etc. Ample Stabling, Garages, Good Farmery, etc. Beautifully placed on dry soil, facing South with Views to the Sea, and approached by a long, winding avenue carriage drive, and surrounded by Delightful Gardens and

Woodlands, etc., of 130 Acres

Inspected by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER.

ONLY JUST IN THE MARKET FOR SALE.

2,500 ACRES

AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE
TO ENSURE AN EARLY SALE

AN IMPORTANT ESTATE IN YORKSHIRE

with Woodlands, a small moor, numerous Farms, Holdings,
Cottages, etc.

Perfectly Appointed Residence in Park

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER. (16,224.)

Privately in the Market.

1½ HOURS WEST OF LONDON

RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING
ESTATE

1,000 ACRES

with a

Fine Period Residence

of 16–18 bedrooms, etc.; with modern appointments. It is surrounded by good Gardens and a

WELL-TIMBERED PARK

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER.

Just available for Sale.

SUFFOLK

In a very favoured part of the County.

1 mile from main line station.

A MOST PICTURESQUE OLD TUDOR RESIDENCE

an excellent example of oak timbering and brick nogging. It stands on dry soil, facing South, with long carriage drive approach.

*In first rate order and up-to-date
with electricity, etc.*

Oak panelled Lounge, 3 reception,
7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.
Pleasant Gardens.

FARMERY. 2 COTTAGES.

70 ACRES

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER.

A PROPERTY OF OUTSTANDING MERIT

in beautiful unspoilt country in Southwest of England.

Lovely Old Period House

of great antiquity, with many fascinating features. Restored and modernised at very great cost, and admirably combining the charm of bygone days with all the advantages of modern appointments, such as electricity for lighting and cooking, central heating, etc. It has about a dozen bedrooms and several bathrooms.

The Old World Gardens

are well wooded and provide a charming setting.

Privately for Sale, with about

40 Acres

and a good

Stretch of Trout Fishing

London 1½ hours from House.

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A DELIGHTFUL OLD CHARACTER HOUSE

dating from XVIIth Century, with Queen Anne façade.

Lounge hall, 4 reception, 9 bedrooms,
2 bathrooms.

Thoroughly up-to-date. Main
Electricity, Central Heating, etc.

Good Farmbuildings.

2 Cottages.

90 Acres

or with a small area only.

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(16,945.)

DAILY REACH OF TOWN IN UNSPOILT COUNTRY

300ft. up in one of the most sought-after districts in the Home Counties. To be Sold. A really first-rate Residential Property, with

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restored by a famous architect and up-to-date with Main Electricity and Water, Central Heating, etc. It has Lounge Hall, 4 Reception, a dozen Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, etc. Usual Outbuilding.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED OLD-WORLD GARDENS

designed by a noted Landscape Gardener, form a delightful matured setting, and the approach is by a long carriage drive through woodlands.

TWO COTTAGES

105 ACRES

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER (16,911)

GOOD

SALMON FISHING

for about 4 miles;

also

TROUT FISHING

WEST OF ENGLAND

For Sale.

A Well-Appointed Country House

of attractive architectural character and having spacious reception rooms, a dozen principal bedrooms, numerous bathrooms, modern conveniences.

STABLING.

HOME FARM.

Very picturesque Old Gardens and

WELL-WOODED PARK OF 300 ACRES

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The subject of a special article in "Country Life."

NEAR THE COTSWOLDS

Amidst some of England's most delightful rural scenery

INTERESTING OLD STONE-BUILT MANOR HOUSE

With many panelled rooms. 4 reception, 10 bedrooms, etc.

Main electricity and water. Usual outbuildings.

FARM BUILDINGS. COTTAGES. 400 ACRES

The house would be sold with a smaller area.

Privately Available. Agents, OSBORN & MERCER. (16,930.)

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Within reach of the Sea.

AN OLD OAK-BEAMED RESIDENCE

of 6 bedrooms, etc.; Modern Conveniences including Main Electricity and Water.

FARMERY.

Very Picturesque Gardens,

Pasture and Woods.

30 ACRES

A very reasonable price
would be accepted.

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(M.2064.)

"A Minor County Seat."

ABOUT AN HOUR FROM LONDON

For Sale or to be Let, a Dignified

Georgian Residence

Centrally placed, approached by two carriage drives.

Lounge Hall, 3 reception, Billiard room,
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Electric Light. Central Heating.
Main Water.

Well-timbered Park.

90 Acres

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(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.I.

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
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FINE OLD MODERNISED MANOR HOUSE IN DORSET

2 MILES FIRST-CLASS TROUT-FISHING.

800 ACRES EXCELLENT MIXED SHOOTING.



ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS INTERSECTED BY RIVER.

2 FARMS, WELL-PLACED COVERTS, 200 ACRES WATER MEADOWS.

**HOUSE AND 30 ACRES TO BE LET WITH FISHING AND SHOOTING
OR THE WHOLE ESTATE OF 800 ACRES COULD BE PURCHASED**

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40 PER CENT. REDUCTION IN PRICE WONDERFUL BARGAIN IN HAMPSHIRE FOR SALE.



BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, ETC., OF ABOUT 5 ACRES

MORE LAND AVAILABLE.

Owner's Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.I. (C. 3131.)

THIS MOST
PICTURESQUE
RESIDENCE
beautifully appointed
and in admirable
order.
12 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms,
billiards and
fine reception rooms,
etc.
*All Co.'s services,
Central heating,
2 LODGES,
2 Cottages (let),
Very large GARAGE
and particularly*

IN A GLORIOUS POSITION ON THE SURREY HILLS, 20 MILES SOUTH

With first-rate rail service of 45 minutes.

MODERN HOUSE IS
FOR SALE
and most confidently
recommended from
personal inspection.
9 bed and dressing,
3 bath and 3 reception
rooms, maid's sitting
room, etc.
*All Co.'s services,
Main drainage,
Chauffeur's Flat,
Large GARAGE.*

WONDERFULLY PRETTY GARDENS AND SOME GRASSLAND; in all
OVER 5 ACRES

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WITHIN EASY REACH OF HITCHIN, A FEW MILES FROM WELWYN.

Over 300ft. above Sea Level, Gravel Soil, close to well-known Estates.



GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

12 principal and secondary bed and dressing rooms, staff room, 6 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms,
Main Electricity, Gas, Water and Drainage.
Central Heating.

BEAUTIFULLY-TIMBERED PARK

2 GRASS AND A HARD TENNIS COURT; wide sweeping lawns. CRICKET PITCH. Rose gardens, walled kitchen garden. Garages, Stabling.
FINE MODEL FARMERY. Lodge. Cottage. SECONDARY RESIDENCE.

80 ACRES

Fine Belts of Valuable Wood and Plantations. FORMING AN EXCELLENT RESIDENTIAL INVESTMENT AND COMPACTLY CONTAINED
IN A RING FENCE

Also in separate Lots: 2 good enclosures of accommodation Building Land.

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QUEEN ANNE MANOR IN BERKSHIRE

PERFECTLY POSITIONED AND ONLY 1½ HOURS FROM LONDON
BY EXPRESS TRAINS.

FIRST-RATE SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT.
Fishing. Shooting. Hunting.

THE LOVELY PERIOD HOUSE

set within perfect old gardens amidst well-wooded surroundings; 14 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, charming suite of reception rooms; beautifully appointed and up to date in every respect.

AMPLE STABLING AND GARAGES, NUMEROUS COTTAGES,
HOME FARM, ETC.

FOR SALE WITH 1,000 ACRES

Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

A DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE NEAR GOODWOOD

AMIDST BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY WITHIN EASY DISTANCE
OF THE SEA AND SOUTH DOWNS.

14 principal bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, suite of reception rooms.
Main water and lighting, central heating, independent hot water.

STABLING. GARAGES. GOOD FARMERY. 6 COTTAGES.

LOVELY OLD WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS
AND GROUNDS.

ABOUT 60 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE

Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

ORIGINAL XVTH CENTURY MANOR

ONE OF THE MOST PERFECT OLD HOUSES IN THE
WEST OF ENGLAND.

THE ESTATE IS ABOUT 100 ACRES IN EXTENT

and the gardens are of an old-world character in keeping with the ancient structure. The whole place in wonderful order. 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, fine galleried hall, 3 reception rooms.

SUPERB PANELLING AND DECORATIVE FEATURES OF THE PERIOD.

Central heating. Electric light. Garages. Stabling. Cottages.

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

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TRESIDDER & CO.

77, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, W.1

Inspected and strongly recommended.
SACRIFICE AT £1,950 (OR NEAREST OFFER).

LIMPSFIELD COMMON

Close to Village and Golf. Mile Oxford Station.

SOUNDLY CONSTRUCTED RESIDENCE

with delightful outlook.

2-3 reception, cloakroom, bathroom, 6-7 bedrooms.
All main services. Central heating. Gas fires.
Charming Small Gardens with gate to Common.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (5160.)

Highly recommended from personal knowledge.
70 ACRES. ONLY £5,500.
£20,000 spent on property in recent years.

WELSH COAST *Overlooking Cardigan Bay, near sandy beach, 6 miles. Station, good bus services.*

Very attractive MODERN RESIDENCE

In excellent order. Hall, 4 reception, 4 bathrooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms.

Electric light, central heating, gravitation water, "Eesse" cooker, telephone.

GARAGES, STABLING, FARMERY, COTTAGES. Nicely timbered inexpensive grounds, walled kitchen garden, glasshouses, good pasture and small area arable.

ALL WELL MAINTAINED.

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£3,100.

EAST GRINSTEAD.—DORMAN'S PARK.

Lovely position on private road: rural.

MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE.

In excellent order. 3 reception, sun lounge, 2 bathrooms,

8 bed and dressing rooms.

Central heating. Main electricity, water and gas.

HEATED GARAGE for 2. GARDENER'S COTTAGE.

Charming Gardens, tennis lawn, etc.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (5600.)

TO LET FURNISHED, WINTER OR LONGER.

NEW FOREST

Near Burley. Lovely position.

CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

3 reception, bathroom, 10 bed and dressing rooms.

Central heating. Electric light. Telephone.

GARAGE. STABLING BY ARRANGEMENT.

Terraced Grounds, tennis court, summerhouse and woodland.

3 ACRES.

Lodge of above also to Let, Furnished or Unfurnished.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (19,447.)

£2,400.

7 ACRES.

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40 minutes London. 3 miles main line. Bus service near.

A VERY WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE.

of pre-War period, in first-class order.

Hall, 4 reception, 2 bathrooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms.

Main water and electricity. Central heating.

GARAGE. STABLING for 2.

Beautifully timbered Grounds, tennis court, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock.

Strongly recommended by Sole Agents.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (12,748.)

£1,500.

RECOMMENDED BARGAIN.

HEYTHROP HUNT — OXON

In Village.

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

2-3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 6-7 bedrooms.

All main services.

GARAGES. STABLING.

Nicely timbered Grounds, orchard, etc.; about

3½ ACRES.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (19,311.)

£1,750.

GREAT BARGAIN.

W. GLOS.

Beautiful position, 400ft. up, near charming small village; bus service.

PART GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Oak floors, oak staircase. Lounge hall, 4 to 5 reception, 2 bathrooms, 10 bedrooms.

Electric light. Excellent water. Central heating.

GARAGE, STABLING AND OUTBUILDINGS.

Lovely Grounds of about 3 ACRES. Hard tennis court, kitchen garden, etc.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (19,040.)

BARGAIN AT £3,950. IDEAL FOR SCHOOL, etc.

10 MILES BATH

2 miles two stations. Healthy position.

QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE.

In good order. Lounge hall, billiard room, 5 reception rooms, 4 or more bathrooms, 17 bedrooms.

Main electricity and water. Central heating.

Numerous fitted basins (h. and c.).

Nicely laid-out Gardens and Grounds of about 5 ACRES.

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50 ACRES.

ONLY £5,000.

KENT HILLS

25 miles London. 700ft. up. Wonderful views.

Avenue carriage drive.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

Hall, billiard room, 4 reception, 3 bathrooms, 12-14 bedrooms.

Electric light. Main water. Central heating.

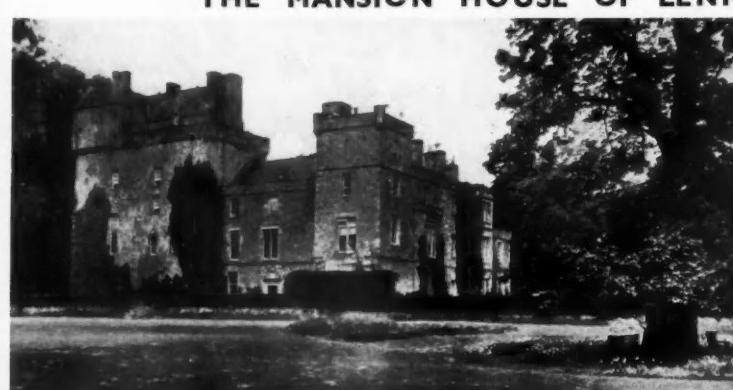
GARAGE for 3. STABLING. LODGE. 2 COTTAGES.

Beautifully timbered Grounds, Orchard, park and woodlands.

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TO LET ON LEASE, FURNISHED

THE MANSION HOUSE OF LENNOXLOVE, HADDINGTON



THIS HISTORIC HOUSE—
THE LETHINGTON OF QUEEN MARY'S TIME.
Situated in extensive policies, is in good order with all modern conveniences.
The accommodation includes:—
6 RECEPTION ROOMS. 16 BEDROOMS. 4 BATHROOMS.
13 SERVANTS' ROOMS. 3 SERVANTS' BATHROOMS.
Ample Kitchen accommodation and Offices. Gun Room.
Central Heating.
GARAGE holds at least 4 cars.
There is a good and ample water supply and the drainage is modern and in good order. The electricity supply is obtained from the Lothians Electric Power Company.

THE GARDEN

which is well laid out, will be kept up by the proprietors and the tenant will be entitled to supplies of vegetables, fruit and flowers for use in the house at market prices.

There are eight first-class Golf Courses within 6 to 9 miles.

(Gullane 7 miles and North Berwick 9 miles.)

Excellent Shooting over more than 2,000 Acres of low ground.

The HOUSE is to let with or without the Shootings and might be let for the Summer Months.

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DORSET MANOR HOUSE DATED 1633

IN SOME OF THE LOVELLIEST COUNTRY IN THE COUNTY.

STONE-BUILT AND STONE-TILED RESIDENCE

Perfectly decorated and appointed and well planned.

4 RECEPTION ROOMS.
11 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.
4 BATHROOMS.

Central heating. Electric light.



GARAGE, STABLES, AND
4 COTTAGES.

2 MILES OF EXCELLENT
DRY FLY FISHING.

SHOOTING OVER THE ESTATE
OF 800 ACRES.

PREMIUM REQUIRED FOR
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THE WHOLE ESTATE MIGHT BE PURCHASED

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ON THE BORDERS OF SOMERSET, GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND WILTSHIRE

ONLY AN HOUR AND 40 MINUTES FROM LONDON BY EXPRESS SERVICE AND CONVENIENT FOR THE WEST AND MIDLANDS.

300ft. up on sandy soil, commanding lovely panoramic views.

This historic property comprises a beautiful

TUDOR AND JACOBEAN HOUSE

with

15 BEDROOMS,
3 BATHROOMS,

HALL AND 3 RECEPTION ROOMS
AND LIBRARY.

*Central heating. Electric light.
Main water supply.*



LOVELY TERRACED
GARDENS.

HARD TENNIS COURT.
FARMHOUSE AND 5 COTTAGES.
BEAUTIFUL OLD TITHE BARN.
GARAGE FOR 6 CARS.

The property extends to over 250 ACRES (of which about 30 Acres are woodland). The Residence, with about 8 Acres and 4 Cottages, are in hand—the remainder is let at about £276 p.a.

Hunting with the Beaufort and Avon Vale Packs. Several Golf Courses within an easy drive.

FOR SALE AT A MOST
REASONABLE PRICE

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CENTRE OF

WARWICKSHIRE HUNT

LOVELY OLD STONE-BUILT MANOR HOUSE

MANY THOUSANDS OF POUNDS HAVE RECENTLY BEEN SPENT UPON EQUIPPING IT AS A PERFECT HOME FOR A HUNTING MAN.

Containing

LOUNGE HALL, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 10-12 BEDROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS, MODERN OFFICES.

Main electric light. Central heating.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

ABOUT 30 ACRES

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HANTS

A SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE

in the popular

ALTON DISTRICT.

HALL, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS, STUDY, 9-11 BEDROOMS,
2 BATHROOMS.

Main electricity and water.

STABLING, GARAGES.

TENNIS COURT AND GARDEN WITH PADDOCK.

NEARLY 10 ACRES

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AMIDST THE SOUTH DOWNS between LEWES AND THE COAST

3½ MILES FROM MAIN LINE JUNCTION. 1 HOUR FROM CITY AND WEST END BY ELECTRIC SERVICE.

CHARMING OLD XVth CENTURY FARMHOUSE

Restored and in splendid order, containing :

6 PRINCIPAL AND 4 SERVANTS' BEDROOMS AND 2 MEN'S BEDROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS,
STABLING, GARAGE, COTTAGE.

HUNTING WITH THE SOUTHDOWN AND CLOSE TO SEVERAL GOLF COURSES.

HARD TENNIS COURT.

CENTRAL HEATING.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT.

VERY PRETTY GROUNDS AND ORCHARD WITH 150 TREES

Altogether ABOUT 2 ACRES

TO BE SOLD OR LET UNFURNISHED

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COUNTRY PROPERTIES. TOWN HOUSES AND FLATS. INVESTMENTS.
2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.I (And at Shrewsbury)

MEDIUM SIZED HOUSE.

A HAMPSHIRE SPORTING ESTATE

WITHIN EASY REACH OF BASINGSTOKE

OVER 300 ACRES (150 WOODLAND)

FARM.

COTTAGES.

ONLY £12,500

CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.I.

£2,500

WALTON HEATH LINKS

1½ miles from Tadworth Station, near the Club House and 550ft. above sea level.



THIS ATTRACTIVE MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Has a drive approach, and contains: Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, loggia, 7 bedrooms, bathroom and usual offices.

All company's services. Main drainage. GARAGE.

Beautiful Gardens with fine trees and flowering shrubs. Tennis and other lawns. Rose, flower, fruit and vegetable gardens.

ABOUT 1 ACRE

Sole Agents: CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.I.

ABSOLUTELY PERFECT POSITION
DIRECT VIEWS ACROSS THE SOLENT TO THE
ISLE OF WIGHT

1,000 FT. OF FRONTRAGE TO THE SEA.



4 reception rooms, 15 bedrooms and 6 bathrooms.

All modern conveniences and luxury, £20,000 having been spent recently.

Fine old walled gardens and lovely wooded grounds.

GARAGES. CHAUFFEUR'S ROOMS. LODGE. COTTAGE.

35 ACRES

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED. LOW RENT.

CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.I.

MESSENGER & MORGAN

Chartered Surveyors.

TUNSGATE, GUILDFORD

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Land & Estate Agents.

AT PRESENT OWNED BY A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.

A MOST INTERESTING RESIDENCE OF TUDOR ORIGIN

West Sussex. 1 mile from famous Yachting Creek and within easy reach of Goodwood.

Entrance and lounge halls, study, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

Fitted basins h. and c. in bedrooms.

Central Heating.

Every conceivable modern convenience.

Main Water and Electricity.

LODGE. 2 GARAGES. STABLING.

MATURED GARDENS OF EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY.

Water garden; en-tout-cas hard tennis court, kitchen garden; in all about

21 ACRES.

PRICE £5,750

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OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO A YACHTSMAN.

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RURAL HAMPSHIRE

2½ miles from Station within an hour of London. Excellent Social and Sporting facilities.

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

approached by avenue drive with

2 Lodges.

LOUNGE HALL.

BILLIARDS and 3 RECEPTION.

12 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.

2 BATHROOMS.

FIVES COURT.

GARAGE and Chauffeur's Flat.



Central Heating.

Main Water and Electric Light.

WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS.

Walled kitchen garden and Parkland; in all

28½ ACRES

PRICE £7,000 FREEHOLD

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Kens. 1480. Telegrams: "Estate, Harrods, London."

A PROPERTY OF CHARM AND DISTINCTION NOWER HILL HOUSE, PINNER

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE MRS. AMBROSE HEAL.

c.l.

OCTAGONAL HALL.
4 RECEPTION.
BILLIARDS ROOM.
10 BEDROOMS.

CONVENIENTLY PLANNED KITCHENS.

All Public Services.
Central Heating.



INTERESTING TUDOR
COTTAGE.

LARGE GARAGE WITH CHAUFFEUR'S
FLAT OVER,
AND USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.

THE GARDEN COURT ENTRANCE.



DRAWING ROOM.

Full Particulars from the Joint Sole Agents, Messrs. SWANNELL & SLY, 2, High Street, Pinner; and HARRODS, LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

A COUNTRY HOUSE OF THE GEORGIAN TYPE

construed in a modern manner, having very considerable architectural interest.

Principal Aspects South and West.

BEAUTIFUL MATURED GARDENS

IN ALL ABOUT 10½ ACRES

The whole comprising:—

A VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE RIPE
FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT

MODERATE PRICE FOR QUICK SALE



INNER HALL.

c.4.

HAWRIDGE COMMON

CLOSE TO ASHRIDGE AND BERKHAMSTED. 45 MINUTES TOWN.
600ft. up. Due South elevation. Uninterrupted view for miles.

GENUINE XVIth CENTURY RESIDENCE



IN ALL 9 ACRES. VERY MODERATE PRICE FREEHOLD

IMMEDIATE INSPECTION ADVISED.

Inspected and most confidently recommended by HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

c.4.

STOKE POGES GOLF A MILE AND A HALF

400ft. up with lovely views extending to Windsor Forest.
PICTURESQUE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

possessing character and charm, modernised and facing full South.

Oak panelled lounge hall, reception, 8 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, garden room or extra bedroom for staff.

Electrical central heating, Co.'s electric light and power. Gas available. Main water.

COTTAGE, 2 LARGE GARAGES, OUTBUILDINGS, Chocely stocked pleasure gardens, forming beautiful setting, tennis court, kitchen garden and grass orchard.

ABOUT 2½ ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £4,000 OR OFFER
OR AUCTION MARCH NEXT.

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c.13.

SHERBORNE—DORSET

IN THE CENTRE OF THE BLACKMORE VALE.

PICTURESQUE OLD STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE with mullioned windows, etc.



IN ALL 3½ ACRES. ONLY £5,000 FREEHOLD

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c.4.

HOVE

Close to the Sea. Easy reach of Station, best residential district.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE

Oak paneling and flooring throughout.

Electric light and power.
Central Heating.
Other conveniences.

Vestibule and Entrance hall, 3 large reception, 8 bed and dressing (lavatory basins, h. and c.), 2 bathrooms, model offices. Annex with 4 rooms for staff; 2 separate bathrooms, etc.

Garage for 3 cars.
Attractive Garden with lawns, rockery, terrace walks, wild garden, etc.UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD OFFERED
ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.



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BOURNEMOUTH

IN THE FAVOURITE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT OF BRANKSOME PARK; UNDER A MILE FROM SEA AND CHINES, CONVENIENT FOR GOLF,
SHOPS AND BUS ROUTE.

**THIS
WELL APPOINTED
RESIDENCE
FOR SALE**

In excellent repair, over £7,000 having been spent on decorations and improvements during the past three years.

16 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
5 BATHROOMS.



Apply, FOX & SONS, 52, Poole Road, Bournemouth West.

BY DIRECTION OF MAJOR W. P. COLFOX, M.C., M.P.

BRIDPORT, DORSET

SITUATE HALF-A-MILE OUTSIDE THE TOWN, 2½ MILES FROM WEST BAY, 15 MILES FROM DORCHESTER.

**THE IMPORTANT FREEHOLD
RESIDENTIAL ESTATE,
"WESTMEAD"**

comprising the delightful stone-built Residence, containing:
9 PRINCIPAL BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
5 SERVANTS' ROOMS,
3 BATHROOMS,
HALL, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS,
AMPLE DOMESTIC OFFICES.



All public services.

GARAGES.
Gardener's Cottage. Entrance Lodge.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS of about
4½ ACRES

PRICE £4,250 FREEHOLD

Can be viewed at any time on production of card to gardener in charge.

Illustrated particulars and plan of the Joint Sole Agents, Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-50, Old Christchurch, Bournemouth; and Messrs. SANCTUARY & SON, Bridport, Dorset.

BEAUTIFUL NEW FOREST

Standing high and enjoying excellent panoramic views over the New Forest. 12 miles from Southampton; 18 miles from Bournemouth.

TO BE SOLD.

This very delightful freehold

COUNTRY RESIDENCE
built of red brick with stone mullioned windows.

The accommodation is very conveniently arranged, and contains:

9 BEDROOMS, 2 BATHROOMS,
3 RECEPTION ROOMS,
LOUNGE HALL,
SUN LOUNGE AND LOGGIA.
COMPLETE DOMESTIC OFFICES



Main electric lighting, water and drainage.
Partial central heating.

GARAGE. STABLING.
Attractive Lodge. Garden House.

The GARDENS and GROUNDS are particularly charming with attractively terraced ornamental garden laid out in formal beds and lawns, surrounded by clipped yew hedges, herbaceous borders and shrubberies, small kitchen garden with heated greenhouse, large orchard, the whole comprising an area of about

4 ACRES

Personally inspected and strongly recommended by FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

FAVOURITE TALBOT WOODS, BOURNEMOUTH

Situate in a delightful residential locality within a few yards' level walk from excellent trolley bus service and quite close to golf links and shopping centre.

The soundly constructed and well-planned
FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
"AROS,"

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The accommodation, arranged on 2 floors only, contains:

4 PRINCIPAL AND 2 SERVANTS' BEDROOMS,
DRESSING ROOM, BATHROOM,
3 RECEPTION ROOMS,
PLEASANT OAK-PANELLED LOUNGE HALL,
KITCHEN AND OFFICES.



Oak doors to principal rooms on ground floor.

Central heating throughout.

Companies' electricity, gas and water.

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MEDIUM SIZE MATURED GARDEN.

For Sale Privately, or by Auction in Bournemouth on February 9th, 1939.

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26 MILES LONDON.



AN ENCHANTING TUDOR HOUSE
with a wealth of intriguing features. Beamed ceilings open brick fireplaces, oak doors and floors.
Lounge (39ft. long), raftered dining room (like an old banqueting hall in miniature), study, cocktail bar and sun loggia, 5 bedrooms, 2 luxuriously equipped bathrooms.

Central heating. Main drainage. Co.'s electricity gas and water.

GARAGE.

DELIGHTFUL GARDEN
with fine old oaks, brick paths and crazy paving.

A Home of most captivating charm, extending over

ABOUT 1½ ACRES

FREEHOLD £3,950



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OF IRRESISTIBLE APPEAL TO GARDEN LOVERS AND FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN PRICE. OWNER GOING ABROAD
30 MILES SOUTH.

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A CHARMING WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE,
GEORGIAN and older. In perfect order.

3 lofty reception, 7 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, Cloakroom fitted with tiled shower bath.

Septic tank drainage. "Ideal" boiler. Main electricity gas and water. Power plug in every room.

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MARVELLOUS GROUNDS
inexpensive to maintain, with lovely Alpine garden, old walls, fine collection of rare trees and shrubs, intersected by two fast running streams with waterfalls.

1½ ACRES FREEHOLD 3,000 GNS.



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OVERLOOKING SOLENT, ISLE OF WIGHT AND OPEN SEA.



In exclusive coastal resort; close to yachting centres.
Containing (on 2 floors only); 3 reception, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Of considerable character and in excellent order. With the delightful atmosphere of the old English home.

Equipped with central heating, main drainage, Co.'s electricity, gas and water.

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**LOVELY OLD GARDENS OF
ABOUT 2 ACRES**

FREEHOLD ONLY £4,500



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THE PERFECT SMALL (BUT COMMODIOUS) HOUSE IN ONE OF THE BEST PARTS OF GUILDFORD, SURREY

40 MINUTES LONDON. VIA SOUTHERN ELECTRIC.

FOR SALE AT WELL BELOW COST
as owner moving to South Coast. Large hall, cloakroom, charming lounge, dining room; oak strip floors, built-in loggia with balcony above, 5 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, maid's sitting room; wash-basin and wardrobe cupboard in every bedroom.

Central heating with radiator in all rooms. Artistically decorated and in immaculate repair. Main drainage, electricity, gas and water.

LARGE GARAGE.

Tennis Court over which keen players enthuse.

**LOVELY WELL-STOCKED GARDEN OF
1 ACRE**

£3,500 FREEHOLD



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In a beautiful high position, close to old world Village, easy access to Town.



CHARMING HOUSE OF CHARACTER, MAINLY OF GEORGIAN PERIOD.

Perfectly appointed and in faultless order throughout.

10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, oak floors.
Central heating throughout. Main electric light. Excellent water supply.
STABLING. LARGE GARAGE. 2 COTTAGES.
Lovely Timbered Grounds, hard tennis court, small farmery; in all about
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PICTURESQUE BERKSHIRE VILLAGE AT FOOT OF DOWNS



CHARMING QUEEN ANNE MILL HOUSE.

In perfect order, having every modern convenience.

10 bedrooms, 3 bath, 3 reception rooms.

Central heating. Main water. Electric light.

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Gardens of exceptional beauty with 4 Acres water, including trout pool, swimming pool

ABOUT 24 ACRES **FREEHOLD FOR SALE**

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Favourite district a few miles from important Station on Southern Railway electric line. 45 minutes from London.



HOUSE OF CHARACTER

Situate amidst rural surroundings and enjoying good views to the Downs.

Large hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, etc. Company's water. Electric light available.

Stabling and Garage (with rooms over).

Beautiful and well-kept GARDENS, with some fine trees, walled kitchen garden, small piece of woodland, etc.

PRICE REDUCED TO £2,900

including all fixtures, garden implements, etc.

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A LOVELY GEORGIAN HOUSE

Situate on the outskirts of a favourite Country Town, with excellent fast trains to London in 40 minutes, yet

OVERLOOKING A WOODED COMMON
ensuring immunity from development.

4 RECEPTION ROOMS,

11 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,

3 BATHROOMS, ETC.

Central heating and main services.

Splendid Outbuildings and 3 Cottages.

BEAUTIFUL MATURED GARDENS

with fine old trees, partly walled kitchen garden, orchard pasture, etc.; in all about

10 ACRES

Recommended by Messrs. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 18,262.)

HASLEMERE AND MIDHURST

(Between). Quiet rural situation an hour from London.



XVITH CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE

with panoramic views over some of the loveliest scenery in the South of England.

2-3 sitting rooms, 5-6 bedrooms, bathroom. Central heating. Co.'s electric light and power.

Gardener's Cottage. Small Barn, etc.

Very pretty GROUNDS in keeping. Hard tennis court, kitchen garden, hanging woodland and paddock with boating and bathing lake; in all 13 ACRES.

TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR 1 OR 2 YEARS

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ENVIRIABLY SITUATED BETWEEN GUILDFORD AND DORKING. 1 MILE FROM THE OLD-WORLD VILLAGE OF SHERE. £2,000 ASKED FOR LEASE HAVING UNEXPIRED TERM OF 25 YEARS AT A GROUND RENT OF £104 4s. Od. PER ANNUM



The GARDENS are retained for the greater part in their natural beauty, and are comfortably within the scope of a man and a boy. There are 2 tennis courts, herbaceous borders, shrubberies, kitchen garden, etc., and about 10 acres of grassland.

THE WHOLE EXTENDING TO APPROXIMATELY 22½ ACRES

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WANTED (WEST SURREY).—COUNTRY COTTAGE; 4 bedrooms, 2 to 3 reception, bath; main services; garage; small garden.—"A. 381." c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

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Business Established over 100 years.

TO BE LET.—Convenient RESIDENCE or HUNTING BOX, near Aylesbury, Bucks. 3 reception rooms, 6 beds. Excellent Stabling for 6 horses. 54 Acres of grassland. Main water and electric light. Rent, £250 per annum.—Apply, STAFFORD, ROGERS & A. W. MERRY, LTD., Estate Agents, Leighton Buzzard.

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37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

ONE OF THE MOST PERFECTLY EQUIPPED RESIDENTIAL ESTATES IN THE COUNTRY

Under one hour of London.

DELIGHTFUL REPLICA OF A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Favourite hunting centre.



Built of toned red brick with stone facings on the site of an ancient mansion and surrounded by OLD-WORLD GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF GREAT BEAUTY. GLORIOUS VIEWS TO THE SOUTH.

Luxuriously panelled reception rooms.

Costly mantelpieces.

SUITES OF MASTER BEDROOMS EACH WITH MARBLE PANNELED BATHROOM

Staff bedrooms and bathrooms in a separate wing.

ALL PLANNED ON TWO FLOORS.

Mahogany doors; main electric light; white tiled; oak parquet floors; central heating; compact offices.



MAGNIFICENT INDOOR HEATED SWIMMING BATH TILED THROUGHOUT.

Squash racquets court, modern range of hunting stables, garages.

FINELY TIMBERED PARK.

Stone-flagged terraces, magnificent cedars of Lebanon, immense clumps of rhododendrons; PICTURESQUE SCOTCH PINE WOODLANDS, 5 PADDOCKS FOR HORSES, MANY MILES OF BEAUTIFUL BRIDLE PATHS AND MILE GALLOP.

OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL with modern bathing house, LAKE, 2 HARD TENNIS COURTS.

SUPERIOR MODERN GEORGIAN DOWER HOUSE

AGENT'S HOUSE, 4 LODGES, 8 MODEL COTTAGES with BATHROOMS, walled kitchen garden, 3 FARMS (LET), the whole extending to about 1,000 ACRES

TO BE SOLD at a reasonable figure GREATLY BELOW ACTUAL COST.

Particulars of this IMPORTANT ESTATE can be obtained from the SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS, 37, South Audley Street, W.1.

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£5,750

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HOUSE IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER. SECLUDED.

4 reception, 12 bed, 3 bath rooms.

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., as above.

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IN CENTRE OF WELL-WOODED GROUNDS.

3 reception, 10 bed, 3 bath rooms.

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6 ACRES

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HANTS

MODERN HOUSE. TWO FLOORS ONLY.

4 reception, 9 bed, 2 bath rooms.

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SPORTING ESTATE. TROUT FISHING.

3 reception, 9 bed, 2 bath rooms.

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MODERN HOUSE WITH QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE.

3 reception, 5 bed, bath room.

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£3,200

ESSEX

CONVERTED TITHE BARN. MODERNISED.

2-3 reception, 5 bed, 2 bath rooms.

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UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

CHOICE PERIOD SMALL RESIDENCE RESTORED AND MODERNISED.

CHIDDINGFOLD AND HASLEMERE (easy reach of stations and 'buses).—3 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, usual offices, maids' sitting room. "Aga" cooker. Main services; central heating. Garage, Barn and Playroom. Charming Grounds, about 1 Acre. Handy for Golf Links and Hunting.—Sole Agents, CUBITT & WEST, HASLEMERE (Tel. No. 680); and at Hindhead.

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Price 2/6.

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MAGNIFICENT CATTLE RANCH AND TOBACCO FARM, 8,280 ACRES; 25 miles nearest town; 12½ miles railway station. Ranch well watered, and one of the best grazing propositions in district. Has very good land for maize and tobacco.

Proposition for young man with capital to start on.

PRICE 10/- PER ACRE.

£3,000 CASH, IF DESIRED,

Balance payable over 3 years, Bank Interest.

No Taxes.

IDEAL FARM TO GROW AND FEED CATTLE FOR EXPORT. ALL NECESSARY FARMBUILDINGS

Write:

CUMMING, GWELLO, SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

LAND, ESTATES AND OTHER PROPERTIES WANTED

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

OF GOOD CHARACTER INSPECTED AND PHOTOGRAPHED WITHOUT CHARGE BY

F. L. MERCER & CO., SACKVILLE HOUSE,
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SPECIALISE IN THE SALE OF
COUNTRY HOUSES AND ESTATES

AND HAVE EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES FOR THE PROMPT INTRODUCTION OF PURCHASERS.

WANTED.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE; rent £100-£150; within 150 miles of London; not Essex, Sussex or Hants, 6 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 1 Acre. Near bus and small town.—**MEDILL**, Hawkley Hurst, Liss.

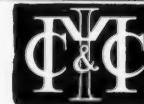


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Overlooking beautiful common land immune from building developments.



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THIS VERY CHOICE AND COMFORTABLE OLD-WORLD HOUSE of character, in excellent condition throughout, standing in matured and beautifully timbered old garden and grounds, 10 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, Lounge Hall and 4 Reception Rooms, Winter Garden, Modern Domestic Offices.

All Main Services.

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Garage and Stabling; about 10 ACRES, including hard and grass tennis courts.

PRICE £7,500 FREEHOLD

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DELIGHTFUL POSITION



500ft. up. 20 miles London.

CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE in the Queen Anne style. Lounge Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, 10 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, excellent Offices.

Main Services. Central Heating.

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BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, hard tennis court, paddocks.

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Near famous Windmills.



A BEAUTIFUL OLD HOUSE with rose-clad elevation and fine centre stack; the interior modernised but retaining open fireplaces, oak beams, etc. Midway London and Coast. 3 miles main line station, the journey to London taking about 40 minutes. 5 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 2 Reception Rooms. Old Barn; Studio; 2 Garages; about 6½ ACRES.

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occupying a delightful position with unobstructed views over Constable's Country.

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10 BEDROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS,
4 RECEPTION ROOMS.

LODGE. GARAGES.

Main Electricity. Central Heating.
Artesian Well. Main Water available.

STOUR VALLEY—ESSEX SIDE



**AT A REALLY LOW
RESERVE**

**BEAUTIFUL
PLEASURE GROUNDS**
with wooded dell, ornamental lakes, goldfish pond.

Well-matured Gardens, Farmery and Pair of Modern Cottages. Park and Arable Land.

TOTAL AREA ABOUT
65 ACRES

FOR SALE BY AUCTION
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**SOMERSET COAST. HIGH UP
MAGNIFICENT POSITION.
OVERLOOKING THE SEA.**

Stone-built Residence of Character.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, easily run and in perfect order, long winding drive with Lodge, 3 large reception, 9 bedrooms, 3 baths. Main services; central heating; excellent stabling; garage.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS. PADDOCKS.

4 OR 46 ACRES.

FREEHOLD £3,750 (with 4 Acres)

Personally inspected and recommended.
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**MALVERN WELLS
VIEWS FOR 30 MILES
GREATLY REDUCED PRICE
BEAUTIFUL COTSWOLD STYLE
RESIDENCE**

IN PERFECT ORDER. 3 reception, 8 bed, 2 baths. All main services; central heating. (Superior Cottage cost £1,500 to build). Stabling; garage. Lovely Gardens and nearly

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CHARMING RESIDENCE, holding exceptionally fine position, 400 ft. up; magnificent views, 3 large reception, 10 bedrooms, 3 baths. Main services; central heating. Garage; Cottage. Lovely Gardens and 20 acres, bounded by a river. Grassland.

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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

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Situate.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Bath, Belgrave Rd., Grosvenor	1150	L	2	4		
Bournemouth, Alton Rd., New						
Bungalow.....	950	80	F	2	3	G
Bournemouth, Overcliff Drive,						
Bosecombe.....	3750		F	2	5	G2
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overlooking sea.....	175	ex	2	2	G	
Bournemouth, Flat, Situate						
Canford Cliffs.....	175	ex	2	4.5	G	
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Flat.....	100	ex	2	3.4	G	
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Residences..... from Devil's Bridge, near Aberystwyth, Bungalow.....	1050	72	F	2	3	G
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Gloster, Quedley Court,	35gs	L	2	3.4	S	
with 14 acres.....	265	F	1	2		
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House, with 71 acres.....	4800	F	4	9	G	
Hilldon, "Little Court," 17th	O	F	3	12	G2	
Century.....	4200	F	3	8	G2	
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Houses..... from Tewkesbury, "North House,"	1750	F	2	4	G	
11 acres (Main Street).....	1600	F	3	11	G	
Tewkesbury, Bredon, "Com-						
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Tewkesbury, "Ripple," Den-						
stone Cottage.....	550	15	F	2	2.4	G
Sand Bay, near Weston-super-						
Mare (Bungalow) (2 minutes	1200	F	2	5	G2	
from the sea).....						
Weston-super-Mare (few min-	3000	F	2	11		
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LONDON'S CHOICEST TOWN PROPERTY (FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED)

will form a special feature facing Editorial matter —

in NEXT WEEK'S
issue

JANUARY 28th

"COUNTRY LIFE" HOTEL REGISTER

LONDON	CUMBERLAND	Hampshire—continued.	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	WORCESTERSHIRE	WIGTOWNSHIRE
ALMOND'S HOTEL	CARLISLE.	HAYLING ISLAND.	NOTTINGHAM.	BIRMINGHAM.	STRANRAER.
Clifford Street, W.1.	CROWN AND MITRE HOTEL.	ROYAL HOTEL.	COUNTY HOTEL.	NEW GRAND HOTEL.	AULD KING'S ARMS.
BAILEY'S HOTEL.	GLENRIDDING, PENRITH.	LIPROOK.	MR. RETFORD.	SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR.	
Gloucester Road, S.W.7.	ULLSWATER HOTEL.	ROYAL ANCHOR HOTEL.	BARNBY MOOR. YE OLDE BELL HOTEL.	THE GEORGE HOTEL.	
BASIL STREET HOTEL.	KESWICK (English Lakes).	LYNDHURST.		STRATFORD-ON-AVON.	
Knightsbridge, S.W.1.	Royal Oak Hotel.	CROWN HOTEL.		ARDEN HOTEL.	
BERKELEY HOTEL.	LAZONBY (near Penrith).	GRAND HOTEL.			
Piccadilly, W.1.	BRACKEN BANK HOTEL.	NEW MILTON.			
BROWN'S HOTEL.	LOWESWATER.	GRAND MARINE HOTEL,			
Dover Street, W.1.	SCALE HILL HOTEL.	BARTON-ON-SEA.			
CADOGAN HOTEL.	WINDERMERE.	ODIHAM.			
Sloane Street, S.W.1.	RIGG'S CROWN HOTEL.	GEORGE HOTEL.			
CARLTON HOTEL.		SOUTHAMPTON.			
Pall Mall, S.W.1.		SOUTH WESTERN HOTEL.			
CAVENDISH HOTEL.		SOUTHESEA.			
Jermyn Street, W.1.		SANDRINGHAM HOTEL.			
CLARIDGE'S HOTEL.		STONEY CROSS			
Brook Street, W.1.		(near Lyndhurst).			
CONNAUGHT HOTEL.	BARNSTAPLE.	COMPTON ARMS HOTEL.			
Carlos Place, W.1.	IMPERIAL HOTEL.	WINCHESTER.			
DORCHESTER HOTEL.	BELSTONE (DARTMOOR).	ROYAL HOTEL.			
Park Lane, W.1.	CHERRY TREES.				
GORING HOTEL.	BIGBURY BAY.				
Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.	BURGER ISLAND HOTEL.				
GT. WESTERN ROYAL HOTEL.	BUDLEIGH SALTERTON.				
Paddington.	ROSEMULLION HOTEL.				
GROSVENOR HOTEL.	CULLOMPTON.				
Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.	DARTMOUTH.				
GROSVENOR HOUSE.	RALEIGH HOTEL.				
Park Lane, W.1.	SLAPTON SANDS, THE MANOR				
HOTEL SPLENDORE.	HOUSE HOTEL.				
105, Piccadilly, W.1.	EXETER.				
HOTEL VICTORIA.	ROUGEMONT HOTEL.				
Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2	HARTLAND.				
HOWARD HOTEL.	QUAY HOTEL.				
Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.	HORNS CROSS (N. DEVON).				
IMPERIAL HOTEL.	HOOPS INN.				
Russell Square, W.C.1.	KINGSWEAR (S. DEVON).				
LANGHAM HOTEL.	RIVERSEA PRIVATE HOTEL.				
Portland Place, W.1.	PHONE 32 Kingswear.				
PARK LANE HOTEL.	LEE.				
Piccadilly, W.1.	LEE BAY HOTEL.				
PICCADILLY HOTEL.	LIFTON.				
Piccadilly, W.1.	THE ARUNDEL ARMS.				
RITZ HOTEL.	LYNTON.				
Piccadilly, W.1.	ROYAL CASTLE HOTEL.				
SAVOY HOTEL.	NEWTON ABBOT.				
Strand, W.C.2.	MOORLAND HOTEL.				
STAFFORD HOTEL.	NORTH BOVEY				
St. James's Place, S.W.1.	(near Moretonhampstead).				
SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL.	MANOR HOUSE HOTEL.				
South Kensington, S.W.7.	PAIGNTON.				
WALDORF HOTEL.	REDCLIFFE HOTEL.				
Aldwych, W.C.2.	SHALDON (near Teignmouth).				
WASHINGTON HOTEL.	THE ROUND HOUSE HOTEL.				
Curzon Street, W.1.	SIDMOUTH.				
WILTON HOTEL.	BILMONT HOTEL.				
Victoria, S.W.1.	FORTFIELD HOTEL.				
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BEDFORD.	TORBAY VIEW HOTEL.				
SWAN HOTEL.	(Unlicensed)				
EATON SOCON.	VICTORIA HOTEL.				
YE OLDE WHITE HORSE.	TORQUAY.				
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ABINGDON.	HOWDEN COURT HOTEL.				
CROWN AND THISTLE HOTEL.	IMPERIAL HOTEL.				
BRAY-ON-THEMES.	PALACE HOTEL.				
THE HIND'S HEAD HOTEL.	TORBAY HOTELS, LTD., TORBAY				
READING.	ROAD.				
George Hotel.	WOOLACOMBE BAY (N. DEVON).				
SONNING.	WOOLACOMBE BAY HOTEL.				
WHITE HART HOTEL.	YELVERTON.				
WINDSOR.	MOORLAND LINKS HOTEL.				
The "White Hart," Windsor Ltd.					
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	DURHAM				
MARLOW.	ROYAL COUNTY HOTEL.				
Compleat Angler Hotel.	WATERLOO HOTEL.				
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	ESSEX				
CAMBRIDGE.	FRINTON-ON-SEA.				
University Arms Hotel.	BEACH HOTEL.				
LION HOTEL.	WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.				
WHITTEFORD.	Queen's Hotel.				
Red Lion Hotel.	Hamlet Court Road.				
CHANNEL ISLANDS	WEST CLIFF HOTEL.				
JERSEY.					
PALACE HOTEL.					
CHESHIRE	GLOUCESTERSHIRE				
CHESTER.	BRISTOL.				
Grosvenor Hotel, Eastgate Street.	ROYAL HOTEL.				
HOYLAKE.	GLoucester.				
Royal Hotel.	NEW COUNTY HOTEL, SOUTHGATE STREET.				
CORNWALL	STROUD.				
BUDE.	Rodborough Common.				
The Grenville Hotel (Bude) Ltd.	THE BEAR INN.				
PALMOUTH.	TEWKESBURY.				
Palmouth Hotel.	BELL HOTEL.				
HELPED PASSAGE	ROYAL HOTEL.				
(near Falmouth).	PETER HOP POLE HOTEL.				
THE FERRY BOAT INN.					
NEWQUAY.	HAMPSHIRE				
HEADLAND HOTEL.	BROCKENHURST.				
ST. RUMONS.	FOREST PARK HOTEL.				
ROCK, WADEBRIDGE.	BOURNEMOUTH.				
The Dormy House.	BRANKSOME TOWER HOTEL.				
ST. IVES.	BOURNEMOUTH HYDRO.				
TREGENNAN CASTLE HOTEL.	CANFORD CLIFFS HOTEL.				
ST. MAWES.	CARLTON HOTEL.				
Idle Rocks Hotel.	GRAND HOTEL.				
TINTAGEL.	HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL.				
King Arthur's Castle Hotel.	NORFOLK HOTEL.				
	BOURNEMOUTH East (Club).				
	THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.				
	BOURNEMOUTH (Sandbanks).				
	THE HAVEN HOTEL.				
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BASIL STREET HOTEL.	KESWICK (English Lakes).	LYNDHURST.		STRATFORD-ON-AVON.	
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THE REVIVAL OF THE HANDGUN

IT is a rather significant thing that during the last few years interest in musketry has revived, and that both the miniature clubs and the rifle clubs have received a new accession of strength. This may be simply a cycle of interest, but to my mind it is far more a symptom that the younger generation, which grew up during the War and in the immediate post-War period has now given place to a far more normal type.

To some extent, perhaps, the realisation that no paper shield is of much practical use if there is a war has again led young men to realise that, in a country dependent on a voluntary system, a knowledge of how to use weapons is part of the duty of a citizen. The fact, however, remains that a very large number of young men are putting in excellent work in their miniature rifle clubs and that the general tendency of the time is to make the newer competitions slightly less academic and rather more practical.

Latterly there has been a revival of interest in the pistol or handgun, and, as Service ammunition is aggressively expensive and ranges suitable for its use few and far between, the .22 pistol or revolver is coming into its own. It is understood that the N.R.A. are going to take over some of the .22 pistol competitions and extend the scope of these events very considerably. The handgun, be it revolver or automatic, is essentially a weapon for swift use at relatively close quarters. It is primarily a weapon for self-defence, and in these days of wars which are not wars, terrorism, outrages, and all the curious hazards which now beset an officer serving abroad, pistol shooting is not an art to be neglected.

It is, I think, unwise to suggest that it should only be a subject of interest to the Regular or Territorial soldier. It is rather important to anybody who may be going abroad, as any white civilian may have to become a soldier in his own interests and at short notice. It is also not simply a matter for officers. The pistol or revolver is likely to become a much more important weapon for all ranks than has been considered likely in the past. It is an effective side-arm in troubled times when a bayonet is a futile ornament.

Pistol shooting is difficult; it is, perhaps, the most difficult of all weapons with the exception of the longbow; but it can be learnt, and for practical self-defence pistol shooting is essentially a matter of speed. The ideal pistol is that which is a "natural pointer" and aligns itself on the target almost as a prolongation of the index finger. A man can point his finger at an object with relative precision, and a pistol should point in this way—as if it were a forefinger. The best of the old duelling pistols had this quality: they aligned, and their balance was slightly forward of the trigger finger. The best revolvers of the last quarter of the nineteenth century—when pistols were still designed by men who knew about pistol fighting—were of this type. The celebrated single-action Colt .45 and the .44 Smith and Wesson Russian were essentially arms which shot where you were looking—rather as a shotgun is used. They were fighting weapons, and could be used by a man without reference to their sights.

Few modern revolvers and still fewer automatic pistols enjoy this essential factor of alignment. They have been designed by mechanics on drawing-boards, and mechanical needs have been more closely

considered than the all-essential factor of grip and alignment. To-day the new range of target pistols offered in .22 calibre is disconcerting. They are far better than pre-War pistols as arms of precision for a steady aimed shot at a target with adequate time—but they are most of them not "fighting pistols."

The Colt Firearms Company have for a long time been experimenting with models of their .45 military automatic adapted to use the .22 cartridge. For many years the results have been indifferent compromises for the .22 could not function the action and compress the powerful recoil springs. The results were bad in that practice with a .22 did not resemble real practice with the full-size ammunition. There was not the same disturbance of aim on recoil. In their latest models this difficulty has been overcome. A free—or, rather, floating—chamber is used which transmits a recoil thrust very similar to that from full-calibre ammunition. The result of this is that a man learning to shoot with the .22 suffers no sense of change when he uses the full-calibre. His training can be done economically, his practice is cheap, and yet he learns to use his arm just as if he were firing full-charge Service ammunition.

In addition to their new modification of a .22 barrel, floating chamber and recoil slide for the regulation .45 Colt Automatic Service, the Colt people have brought out modifications of their "Woodsman" .22 Automatic Pistol specially designed for target shooting. Other American manufacturers and the Walther factory in Germany have also marketed most excellent .22 automatic pistols.

In England, nothing of the kind is made. Parker adaptors for the use of .22 in Service revolvers of .455 and .38 calibre are obtainable, but there is nothing in the way of an English .22 revolver or automatic, or even a .22 single-shot pistol of really modern design, equal to these foreign arms. The reason is that the restrictions of the Firearms Acts do not make it economically wise to produce a model with an arbitrarily restricted sale. On the other hand, conditions of our time rather stress the need for a revival in pistol shooting. Not, perhaps, the rather academic target shooting of the S.M.R.C., but that excellent compromise between competition and practical use of arms which is the genius of the N.R.A. The handgun is again taking rank as an important personal weapon. It is taken seriously and wisely in the U.S.A., and there young men enjoy under the State Guard (a rough equivalent to our Territorials), adequate pistol practice at a cheap rate. In these days, when a very great deal of money is being spent on Defence, it would seem to me timely that the claims of those who wish to learn to use arms should also be considered. A.R.P. is excellent—but somebody has got to do a bit of fighting, too. A man well trained on miniature comes to the full charge ninety per cent. trained in all that makes a marksman, and will probably prove no less efficient with any machine-gun.

On the other hand, we are not paying sufficient attention to the pistol as a self-defence weapon, and we lag behind other nations in our training with this arm. Pistol competitions should be run on the lines of an excellent wartime revolver training, not as pure target shoots, or the principle of the weapon is overcome by the academic interest. Speed is the law of the pistol.

H. B. C. P.

SOLUTION to No. 468.

The clues for this appeared in Jan. 14th issue.



ACROSS.

1. Not a Progressive (four words, 5, 2, 3, 3)
10. There is a youthful sound about the magician (7)
11. In fitting the bard give the waist measurement (7)
- 12 and 24. This place, of course, has a beach and a port (8)
13. "Each room with ivy leaves is drest,
And every post with
—."—Wither (5)
- 14 and 26. Part of a flower where a fairy may be seen chasing a fish (8)
17. Outgoings (7)
18. Declines, where it is a question of timing the explosions (7)
19. Perhaps more serious than 29's anagram (7)
22. "Hot rice" (anagr.) (7)
24. See 12
25. Shows no ups and downs whichever way you look at it (5)
26. See 14
29. A slight change in the diet might cause a complaint (7)
30. Implies a lack of sense (7)

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 469

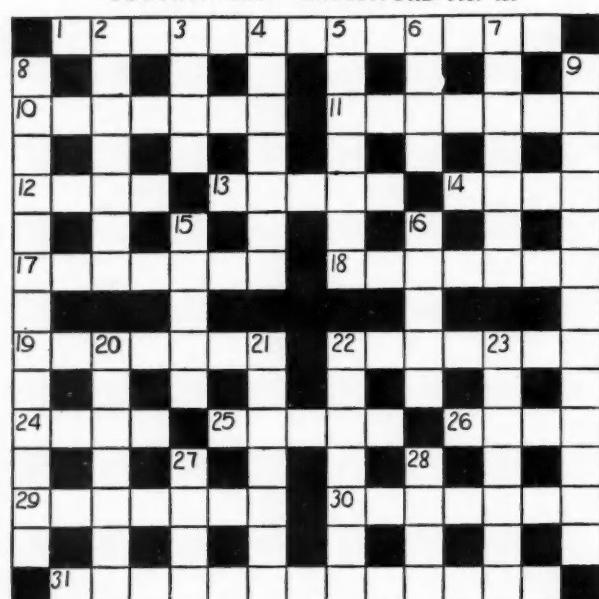
A prize of books to the value of 3 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 469, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the **first post on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 24th, 1939.**

The winner of Crossword No. 468 is

Miss W. Ward, 24, The Chine, Winchmore Hill, N.21.

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 469

31. A ghostly settling of accounts? But it should be accurate, of course (two words, 4, 9)
- DOWN.
2. Does he go to Newmarket by rail? (7)
- 3 and 15. Vital portion of a fish, full of vitamins, too (two words, 4, 5)
4. "Go in, Sue" (anagr.) (7)
5. The Menai Bridge, for instance (7)
6. Steady follower of 16 and 28 (4)
7. Not necessarily Nature's uniform (7)
8. The Latin scholar's mistake? (two words, 6, 7)
9. Sounds a creepy sort of piece—that might have a sting in it (three words, 3, 6, 4)
15. See 3
- 16 and 28. P.M. (9)
20. Sort of screen formed by the French round an upstairs room (7)
21. An island pony (7)
22. There's no room for strolling if it's full of cars (two words, 3, 4)
23. He mends holes probably not caused by the feet (7)
27. Supply what's wanting (4)
28. See 16
- 30.
- 31.



Name

Address

CRUFT'S KENNEL NOTES

RECEIPT of the familiar schedule with its orange covers printed in black and red is a reminder that the great date of the year is near at hand. Less than a month will bring us to February 8th and 9th, when we shall all be helping to swell the crowds at the Royal Agricultural Hall and taking part in the world's biggest show. One cannot refrain from thinking how useful the distinctive printing must be that is issued in connection with Cruft's. Schedules, catalogues and posters are all distinctive. If any of our readers have not received a schedule and yet desire to exhibit, little time remains for them to repair the omission, as entries close on Monday next, January 23rd. That is to say, they must bear evidence of having been despatched on that day. Copies of the schedule may be had from the Secretary at 12, Highbury Grove, London, N.5, to whom entries have to be sent.

The fact cannot be stressed too strongly that in no circumstances can late entries be accepted. One may recapitulate what has been mentioned before, that the schedule contains particulars of 1,405 classes distributed between ninety-three breeds and varieties. It also explains that the special prizes to be won are exceptional in number, amounting to as many as 1,552. These are in addition to the prize money of £2 10s., £1 5s., and 12s. 6d. in all the breed classes except those set apart for members of Cruft's Dog Show Society. There, unless otherwise stated, the first, second and third prizes will be £3, £2 and £1. It will be noted that in many breeds classes are put on for members of the Society only, who also have six variety classes to be judged by Mr. G. Wallwork.

Prospective exhibitors should read carefully the regulations at the beginning of the schedule. There it will be seen that the tardy ones can make their entries in the first instance by railway letters, telegram, telephone, or express delivery letters, filling in the details later on. Dogs forwarded by rail will have every attention from a large staff of keepers. They can be received at the Royal Agricultural Hall after 5 p.m. on Tuesday, February 7th, and must be in the Hall by 10 a.m. on the Wednesday unless in unforeseen circumstances. One year not so long ago a heavy fall of snow retarded transport on the roads. Judging the breed classes is due to begin at 10.15 a.m. on

Wednesday. Before dogs can be admitted, however, all have to pass the examination of a large staff of honorary veterinary surgeons. Mr. Harold Stanton, F.R.C.V.S., will be assisted by thirteen of his professional colleagues. A canine hospital with a nurse in attendance will be in the building for dealing with any urgent cases.

Dogs that travel by rail should preferably be in boxes or hampers, and if these are locked

the key must be attached, not sent on by post. Every possible care is taken of the exhibits, though, naturally, the promoters of the show cannot accept responsibility beyond the exercise of all reasonable precautions. A staff of watchmen will be on duty throughout the night for those who do not care to take their dogs out of the building after closing hour on Wednesday. Exhibitors should see that the dogs are chained properly when they put them on the benches during the show.

A study of the schedule reveals that close on seventy judges have agreed to officiate on this important occasion. Some of them come from abroad. The most formidable tasks await Lorna, Countess Howe, who is down for Labrador retrievers, and Mr. D. McDonald and Mr. A. A. Taylor, between whom the cocker spaniels will be divided. Lady Howe's duties will be the most trying, as she has to tackle the Labradors single-handed. On the second day she will be one of the three judges in the big ring who will be busily employed from early morning until the evening, their engagements including the awarding of the cup for the best of all exhibits. They will also have to award the handsome cup presented by the proprietors of COUNTRY LIFE for the best exhibit in all the sporting breeds.

On the second day, too, are various Great International variety classes, such as the puppy, post-graduate, and open, brace and team classes, and the Junior International. And then on the top of them come a number of important specials, so that the judges will have plenty to do. Although sporting dogs bulk largely at Cruft's, it would not be right to assume that the other sections are in any way inferior. Terriers, miscellaneous sporting dogs, apart from gundogs, non-sporting and toys all have ample provision made for them according to their relative standing in the show world, and lastly we have classes for miscellaneous foreign breeds of recent introduction.



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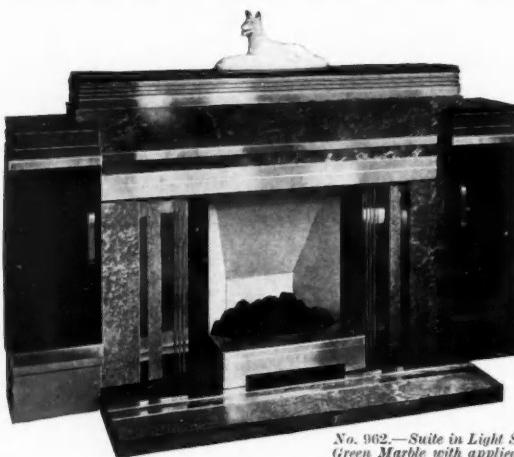
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COUNTRY LIFE

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COUNTRY LIFE

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE FUTURE OF SALMON FISHERIES : Is LOCAL ADMINISTRATION ADEQUATE ?	57
THE MARSH WARBLER, by G. K. Yeates	59
LESSONS FROM ITALY : LAND RECLAMATION AND SETTLEMENT	61
A CASUAL COMMENTARY : LAVENGRO UP TO DATE	62
PUBLIC SCHOOLS ART EXHIBITION, by Robin Darwin	63
THE BRITISH EMBASSY—II, WASHINGTON, by Christopher Hussey	64
SOME STEEPELCHASEING NOTES	68
BOOKS AND AUTHORS : TWO NATURALISTS ON ISLANDS—Reviewed by Frances Pitt ; OTHER REVIEWS	69
LONDON ENTERTAINMENT, by George Marsden	70
THE HUNTING WEEK	71
WEST DEAN PARK SHOOT	72
A FISHERMAN'S DIARY, by Roy Beddington	74
SHOOTING TOPICS	75
GOLF BY BERNARD DARWIN : ON DOING THE SAME THING	76
CORRESPONDENCE	77
"The Use and Abuse of the Deer Dog" (Lord Lovat) ; Adventure in Jerusalem ; The Baby Seal (E. J. Williams) ; The Visiting Card Game (Roy Beddington) ; From Pagan to Christian (F. M. Verrall) ; The Old Fish's Tombstone (W. H. Douglas) ; "Bird Giddiness" (Geo. J. Scholey) ; S-Bridges ; The Individualist (D. J. Brooks).	
THE ESTATE MARKET	xxvi
THE STORY OF ARTIST'S PRINCE	xxviii
THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD, by the Hon. Maynard Greville	xxx
SKAL SWEDEN, by A. Mouravieff	xxxii
WOMAN TO WOMAN, by the Hon. Theodora Benson	xxxiv
FASHION FAIR : ELEGANCE AND THE CRINOLINE, by Frances Lovell	xxxx
A GLANCE AT THE SEED LISTS : SOME OF THIS YEAR'S OUTSTANDING FLOWER NOVELTIES, by G. C. Taylor	xxxxviii
"Country Life" Crossword, No. 469, page xxii.	

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—Contributions submitted to the Editor of COUNTRY LIFE should be typewritten and, wherever possible, accompanied by photographs of outstanding merit. Fiction is not required. The Editor does not undertake to return unsuitable material if it is not accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

ONE ISSUE, AND ANOTHER

M R. WRIGHT'S retirement from the East Norfolk contest is a tribute both to his good sense and to his political sense, for the election involves issues that have expanded greatly since his candidature was announced. Even if he had been elected a wholly misleading emphasis would have been placed, in the peculiar circumstances, on an essentially sectional matter. Mr. Medlicott, the Government candidate, told the electors of that constituency last week-end that, at the moment, "there is only one issue—an issue so important that sectional and party interests fade into insignificance. The issue is 'Do you support the Prime Minister, whose efforts saved this country from war?'" While, in less troublous times, one might hesitate to agree with so sweeping an assertion, nobody who thinks seriously about such matters will deny to-day that this issue is in fact paramount, and over-rides all others. It was abundantly clear that if the intervention of a third candidate in East Norfolk should result in the return of a member of a Party which is pledged to oppose, even if it does not actively hinder and obstruct, Mr. Chamberlain's policy of appeasement through strength, that intervention would be a disaster. It would have been misunderstood abroad, and taken as a sign of weakness both by those who dislike our methods of government and by those who support them. This is not the time for such misunderstandings. That in matters of defence and international affairs there might be no difference at all between the views of Mr. Medlicott and Mr. Wright had nothing to do with the case. There was, on the other hand, another very important—if not, like the other, all-important—issue involved. This is a time when the people as a whole—not the farmers only, but the urban workers as well—are more and more realising the importance of a greatly expanded agriculture from the triple point of view of fertility, nutrition and defence. It is not the moment for the farmers to allow themselves to be identified, as

such, with any political section, or to encourage their critics to believe that they are trying to make capital out of the difficulties with which the nation as a whole is faced.

This week the annual general meeting of the National Farmers' Union has been held, and at their annual dinner they had Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, as their chief guest. The trouble about the so-called Kettering speech, which fluttered the farmers' dovecotes in the autumn, was that the Prime Minister was supposed to have laid too much stress on the interests of our industries and export trade as compared with those of agriculture. He made ample amends in the way of explanations, and last week-end Mr. Stanley dotted his "i's" and crossed his "t's" by emphasising again the complete interdependence of trade and farming. He was, he said, as President of the Board, always being told that, if it were not for agriculture, there would be better trade agreements with other countries. His farmer friends, on the other hand, told him that, if it were not for trade agreements, home markets and production would flourish. In actual fact, neither could prosper without the other. This is a sound point of view, as more and more people are coming to realise. Judging by their Annual Report, the National Farmers' Union realise it fully. The Report deals with all such quasi-political questions in a thoroughly sensible and statesmanlike manner. The Council have, of course, been compelled, throughout the year, to take into account the views of their constituents in the country. Many local resolutions have revealed the growing anxiety of branches of the Union, and as the months leading up to the Crisis passed, the anxiety of producers deepened, partly, no doubt, as the result of Government statements which seemed to indicate unjustified complacency with regard to measures taken or proposed. In many cases local dissatisfaction took the form of a demand for aggressive political action, and for the running of independent political candidates for Parliament. The Parliamentary Committee, however, were firm and, in their own words, were "not prepared to recommend political action on these lines," much as they shared the natural disappointment of their branches.

In these circumstances temperate counsels suggested that, before local farmers indulge in electoral adventures of the East Norfolk type, or their neighbours' wives advertise their grievances by marching through the streets of London, they pay a little more attention to the actual facts of the political situation. Judging by his speech to the Gloucestershire Milk Recording Society, Mr. Morrison remains impenitent so far as the Milk Industry Bill is concerned. "If it has temporarily passed into a state of coma," he said, "I do not think that its ticket has expired; and certainly I do not think that mine has." This is a sound attitude. The Bill represented a sincere, if not entirely skilful, attempt to deal with problems of national nutrition, and many of its most vociferous opponents may be sorry for its destruction later on. Meanwhile the spadework done by the Central Landowners' Association and the N.F.U. is having undoubted results. There is not only the definite promise of Mr. Morrison to consult with the farmers over their proposed general scheme of price-insurance. There is the further announcement that, following on the Empire Producers' Conference at Sydney, the functions of the Beef Council are to be enlarged so as to cover mutton and lamb, and the promise that the oft-demanded official investigation and survey shall be put in hand at once, so as to determine how best to put in motion a complete, comprehensive and interlocking agricultural policy.

The demand for an enquiry received further support the other day from Mr. G. M. Young. To convince the urban tax-payer of the need and feasibility of expanding agriculture he suggested "instituting and maintaining a continuous survey of the land—as it is being used, as it might be, as it would have to be in time of war." With this most people familiar with farming will agree, and with the further conclusion that the questions "how best to feed our people" and "how best to work our land" be examined together and dealt with by a single body. This amounts to the establishment of the "Food Authority" advocated by the Central Chamber of Agriculture, as a corollary to the establishment of the existing marketing boards, as long ago as 1931, and still unrealised.

COUNTRY NOTES



THE FUTURE OF CITIES

THE discussions of evacuation policy—of camps *versus* billeting, and deep shelters *versus* the small steel variety—should be regarded coolly and with a sense of reality. While the authorities are right, and need every encouragement, to repair the omissions of the past by concentrating for the present on a “short-term policy” to meet possible dangers in the immediate future, this must not be allowed to obscure the fundamental reality: that the conditions of modern warfare in general have, so far as can be foreseen, imposed a permanent check to the custom of centuries. On many other grounds the concentrating of industries and population in huge unplanned conglomerations has been condemned, unheeded, from Queen Elizabeth’s time onwards. In spite of all the resources of modern communications, businesses, not necessarily connected with industries, agglutinate in three or four cities and force the life of the nation to follow them. In many cases there is no reason, other than custom, why the business, and the life of its employees, should not be moved to the country, to the benefit of all concerned. Similarly, metropolitan improvements such as those recommended to deal with London traffic by the Bressey Report, which seem visionary to the conservative mind, are brought into focus as prime necessities since the realisation of the factor of air warfare. A proposal has recently been made to create a gigantic Empire Youth Centre “somewhere in London,” though for what practical purpose is obscure. As a college, or group of colleges, for London University the scheme might be beneficial. But, for residential purposes only, the adjacent countryside would be preferable on most grounds, while, in a long-term view of defence planning, there is every reason against a situation in London. On grounds of health and education country camps for town children and even for adults are permanently desirable, and under modern conditions are seen to be essential.

A BILLETING SUGGESTION

THE problem of billeting refugees is still exercising the country. It is under consideration—but whose consideration? It is a subject which could be well dealt with by the Women’s Institutes, for these are democratic and sensible institutions that know, none better, the realities of rural life. The Home Office has been blamed for this scheme. Actually it was not decided by the Home Office, but rather rashly adopted as a recommendation from one of the Labour L.C.C. committees. The latter know little about the country, and it is quite clear that they do not realise a world where light, heat and water do not come down from some central organisation of wires and pipes. The essential difference between billeting troops and billeting children and civilians is that troops are under discipline and that rations are supplied. A billeting scheme for civilians may be essential in emergency, but the continued schooling of children is of little importance compared with the rationing. The answer to the projected scheme is to accept billeting *provided that all country civilians are*

provided with a food, light and heat allowance in kind. This applies to the billet owners as well as the bilitees. “Allowances in kind” for all, according to the Army schedule, represents the only solution, for there would be neither time nor transport nor money to go shopping.

THE GEORGE THE FIFTH MONSTRANCE

SIR GILES SCOTT, in seeking to relate Sir William Reid Dick’s realistic statue of King George V to the Gothic background of Westminster Abbey, has evidently had recourse for his design to the ecclesiastical object known as a monstrance. Mediæval silversmiths devised the monstrance to display, while also splendidly containing, a sacred relic, and Sir Giles has used it for the retables both at Liverpool Cathedral and Charterhouse chapel. In the same way his grandfather elaborated the Albert Memorial from the art of the mediæval goldsmith, the prototype being in that case a shrine or casket. The George V Memorial may look better than it does in the photographs of the model, when it is seen against its background. But it is doubtful whether any memorial that this age can erect would look happy in that particular situation. To harmonise with the Abbey the memorial must be Gothic in character, which immediately puts it under two serious disabilities: it must conflict with the statue, necessarily realistic; and it is in a style that has no meaning nowadays when divorced from structural and traditional purpose. In the circumstances, it will probably be agreed that the approved design makes the best of a hopeless proposition. But it will not allay regret that this site was chosen in preference to the far more commanding Parliament Square site where no such problems were inherent and the future of which is still by no means assured. One can only be grateful that this melancholy issue was not made tragic by the destruction of the adjoining Georgian houses as well.

STARLINGS AT NIGHTFALL

From far the starlings gather
Above the wood at night,
Their thousand wings turn homeward
To join the evening flight.

Like spray they soar and quiver,
They float, and spread, and change,
Like furnace smoke wind-driven
Along the sky they range.

What wind of heaven blows them
About the windless sky,
What pride, what flame consumes them,
What secret sweeps them by?

Celestial armies hastening
They wheel in swift intent,
Their dark array wing-starring
The evening firmament.

O calm, O winter pallor,
Stillness of waiting trees,
And arrow flying movement
And rush of singing breeze.

P. H.

THE CENSUS OF WOODLANDS

A SURVEY of all woodlands of not less than five acres in extent will shortly be undertaken in the counties of Kent, Surrey and Sussex. This is a part of the census of woodlands being conducted by the Forestry Commissioners throughout the kingdom, and means that the field staff whose headquarters are at Welshpool will move to Tunbridge Wells for the next few months before returning to their summer work in Scotland. The significance of the move lies in the importance of a thorough woodland survey of south-east England—the most heavily wooded area of all—to the attempt which the Commissioners are making to procure a large-scale improvement of private forestry. Up to the present about 500,000 acres of woodland have been surveyed, and the complete results of the census should be available in about two years’ time. It will not, we fear, do much to allay the fears of those who, looking back at the wholesale felling of the last War, consider our

present dependence on imported timber and the need for wholesale imports during a possible future war. Practically none of the appalling loss in timber twenty-five years ago has been made good so far by private enterprise—a very good reason why the matter should be pressed on at the earliest moment.

THE HUNTING WEEK

"THIS splendid pack had a stunning run" was the manner in which Mr. Soapey Sponge and poor Jack Spraggon described their day with Mr. Puffington's Hounds, probably the keenest satire on hunting journalism ever penned. Yet everybody connected with hunting likes to read of the sport shown in the hunting field; it provides themes of interest and comparison, and is particularly acceptable to the exiled hunting man and woman abroad, who still like to read of the sport shown in their own countryside. This week we add "The Hunting Week" to our regular sporting features "Shooting Topics" and "A Fisherman's Diary," and every week we hope to deal with the best days with various packs, small as well as great. We stress the former as it so often occurs that some of the smaller foxhound packs have great days that pass unsung save in the local newspaper. To make this service for hunting people as complete as possible, we hope to deal with different packs every week so that the doings of every Hunt in the kingdom will pass under review at least at some period of the season. We would point out to Masters of Hounds and secretaries that we are always open to receive accounts of really great days with their packs, those days which will live in hunting history and be recalled in the afterglow of memory.

BIRDS AND THE LIGHTHOUSES

IT is well known how fatally attractive the bright flashing light of a lighthouse is to migrant birds flying by night. Like the proverbial moth to the candle, so do these travellers through the darkness flutter helplessly to the brightness, dash against the windows, and fall stunned. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds has done much by the provision of rests to minimise the destruction at many southern lighthouses, but there are yet in the north lighthouses lacking such equipment. In our review pages will be found mention of Mr. R. M. Lockley's latest book, with its distressing account of a night spent on the island of North Ronaldshay in the Orkneys, when a migration rush was in progress, and birds were crashing for hours on end against the windows of the lighthouse. The destruction was great, but most of it could have been prevented had there been a wire-netted tray to catch the birds, which were merely stunned. We would like to suggest how desirable it is that suitable provision be made, before the spring migration begins, to prevent such wholesale slaughter in the future. We hope that when they realise the need the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses will not await private enterprise but will take the matter in hand themselves. If they can do so they will receive the thanks of all who delight in birds.

BEAUMONT STREET, OXFORD

VERY soon the Oxford City Council's Town Planning Committee will have to decide whether or no to sanction the Ashmolean Museum's plan for extension at the cost of pulling down adjoining houses in Beaumont Street. The University, primarily concerned with the needs of scholarship, has approved the addition to the Museum; the Oxford Preservation Trust, satisfied that "every endeavour has been made to preserve the character of the buildings to be replaced," raises no objection—which has moved Mr. Robert Byron to ask what, then, does the Trust exist to preserve? On the face of it, the answer is "the character of the houses to be replaced." But this is precisely what the design for the additions does not do. Beaumont Street is not "great" architecture as the text-books define it, but it is a remarkably pleasing instance of Late Georgian town architecture (it was built between 1830 and 1837), leading up in a gentle curve to the classical front of Worcester College. The essential "character" is given by the continuous curving façades with their level lines of cornices and windows. This has been recognised by the design

of the new Oxford Playhouse building, but the Ashmolean addition wholly ignores it by proposing to set the new façade several feet back, thus breaking the sweep. This case of a museum for works of art seeking to destroy what is in itself a work of art can be exactly paralleled by the plans for extending the British Museum by pulling down houses in Bedford Square, among them No. 1, one of the most beautiful small houses in London.

RUBENS' HOUSE AT ANTWERP

RUBENS' colossal achievement as a painter has overshadowed the other sides of his versatile genius, which included, besides a talent for diplomacy, a deep interest as well as a considerable proficiency in architecture. The house which he built for himself in Antwerp, in a street now known as the Rue Rubens off the Place de Meir, has recently been acquired by the city, and it is hoped that its restoration will be completed in time for the tercentenary celebrations of his death, which took place in 1640. Rubens, in designing the building, derived his ideas from Genoa, a city that impressed him so deeply when he visited it that he afterwards produced a sumptuous book of plans and drawings of its palaces. Characteristically Italian is the lay-out of the garden with a triple-arched screen, sculptured and heavily rusticated in the baroque manner, with a vista centred on a garden building. Rubens was later to come to England, where he painted the ceiling of Inigo Jones's Banqueting Hall, but the influence which he exerted extended also to our architecture. Houses like Thorpe and Tyttenhanger owe a debt to the *Palazzi di Genova*, which provided some of Inigo Jones' contemporaries with an inspiration parallel to that which he found himself in in the work of the Vicenzan Palladio.

LIVING IN A FIR WOOD

When the wood sounds, then is the wood forgot.
All, all's forgot.

Heart, hunger not; stillness shall be the ending.
Oblivion with grey deliberate wave doth lave thee round
As murmurous seas washing the gravelled strand with softest
sound,

And from the trees

Comes peace upon thee, like a dove descending.

The wind dies and the day; and silence strikes.

The trees' dark pikes

Hold the house trapped beneath an amazed sky
Crammed thick with stars, at breathless standstill as the firs
unbending,

Intent upon their secret. Here's no ending

To bafflement, nor assuaging, nor reply.

ELSPET LEITCH.

THE CARE OF CHURCHES

IT is comparatively rare to-day for any major alterations or repairs to churches to be made without competent architectural advice. The word "restoration" has lost the terrors it held when architects thought they could improve on the work of the mediæval builders, and the disastrous results of their efforts brought into existence William Morris' "Anti-Scape" society. It is very largely due to the S.P.A.B. (which, incidentally, is soon to move its offices from its old home in Buckingham Street to two Georgian houses in Great Ormond Street) that the position has changed immeasurably for the better, but there are still dangers of buildings undergoing unskilled and unsuitable alterations, and attention has recently been called to one of these by the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Much power now rests in the hands of the Diocesan Advisory Committees, and there is a movement on foot to exclude from these bodies all architectural advisers on the grounds that they might be financially interested in any work proposed. The committees serve a very useful purpose, but if they are to be composed solely of amateurs, there is a very real danger that their recommendations will be unreliable. An architect serving on a committee may be in a rather invidious position, but the difficulty could be overcome if the R.I.B.A. would draw up panels of architectural advisers, both local and national, to whom the dioceses could turn with confidence and without fear of favour.

THE FUTURE OF SALMON FISHERIES

IS LOCAL ADMINISTRATION ADEQUATE?



THE SPORTING ASPECT

FEW laymen appear to realise that the overwhelming majority of the salmon exposed on the fishmongers' slabs are netted in tidal waters by fishermen who make a living thereby and, in England and Wales at all events, in the exercise of a public right of fishing; that salmon fishing is in fact an industry, and that the salmon fisheries are of economic importance. There is little to be found in the Press, daily or periodical, to enlighten the public on this feature of the salmon, prominence being given to the rod fishing, more particularly in association with the prowess of well known Society personalities. There is, in fact, a very prevalent impression that the capture of salmon is the exclusive privilege of the well-to-do, and that the salmon, like whisky, are Scotch.

It would be idle, in the circumstances, to censure this attitude, based as it is on ignorance, but inasmuch as it represents that of the majority, its significance is to be taken into account in relation to the lack of interest shown by successive Governments in this country's salmon fishing, public opinion in a democratic State being a factor exercising a considerable influence on politicians and even on statesmen. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that all Governments in the past have not been entirely indifferent. There have been two Royal Commissions on the salmon fisheries, also much legislation, based on their recommendations and purporting to provide the machinery to give effect to them. Generally speaking, the principle underlying all this legislation has been that of local self-determination; decentralisation, with an implied mandate to get on with the job and do the best possible in the circumstances according to the local conditions obtaining. This system has been now in operation for rather more than three-quarters of a century, and it is pertinent to enquire what have been the results.

THE POSITION TO-DAY

If results are measured in terms of output, the optimists who framed the legislation and devised the system have no great cause to feel jubilant. A maximum total annual output, for England and Wales, of not more than 14,000cwt., which may be accepted as representing the heaviest recorded catch, by all instruments (including rod and line), of salmon and sea trout in any one year—it has been as low as 4,000cwt.—since the beginning of the present century, would hardly justify jubilation. Having regard to the river mileage (upwards of 4,500 miles) and the watershedding area (31,000 square miles) from which the production of salmon and sea trout is derivable, the least optimistically inclined might feel that such a result falls considerably short of justifiable expectation.

In furtherance of the principle of local self-determination practically all the salmon-producing rivers in England and Wales are at the present day under the jurisdiction of fishery boards, created and constituted by statute and charged with functions and duties for the due performance of which administrative powers and means of raising revenue have been provided. Incidentally, these functions and duties have as their basic motive—*qua* the salmon fisheries—the promotion of the general, in fact the public, interest. The policy of these fishery boards was laid down in the recommendations of the second Royal Commission on the salmon fisheries in the Commission's Report issued in 1902.

Among those recommendations the intrinsically important ones relate to:

- (1) suppression of illegal fishing;
- (2) restriction of unduly destructive methods of lawful fishing;
- (3) removal, or adequate treatment, of obstructions to the passage of fish up, or down, the rivers;
- (4) maintenance of a proper volume of water in the rivers;
- (5) prevention of pollution.

The essential soundness of those recommendations has been abundantly demonstrated. To what extent have they been implemented?

It would be possible to count on the fingers of one hand the rivers where the above five points have been satisfactorily dealt with in accordance with a policy definitely recognised, systematically pursued and successfully carried out. By reason of its implications this, as an expression of opinion, doubtless invites the challenging retort, from the representatives of the rivers not included in the restricted enumeration, that any fool can cavil at imperfections in an imperfect world. To allay possible resentment, let it be conceded that there are mitigating circumstances, one of them—and an important one—being concerned with the financial aspect. It is notorious that most fishery boards are insufficiently furnished with funds to function satisfactorily. Each one of the five points involves money. Suppression of illegal fishing requires an adequate staff of water bailiffs. Restriction of unduly destructive methods of fishing often gives rise to claims for compensation by the fishery owners affected. Obstructions in rivers and the construction of fish-passes are inevitably connected. Maintenance of river flows commonly means joining issue with influential interests requiring water and intending to obtain it by diverting it from the watershed. Prevention of pollution is, only too often, complicated by the question of litigation and of proceedings against industrial or municipal bodies well able to contemplate with some equanimity the costs of legal aid and court decisions. All these things mean money, and it is hardly surprising if fishery boards, having only just enough revenue to carry on with routine administration such as can be effected by a staff of water-bailiffs and a salaried clerk, find themselves unable to cope with other problems as they arise. In most cases a bare maintenance only is practicable, efforts at improvement and development being out of the question owing to lack of funds. There seems to be here a defect in the machinery of local self-determination.

THE ROD FISHERMAN'S PART

The established sources of revenue are licence duties on the instruments used in fishing and—in some areas—rates levied on the assessed value of private fisheries. The sources are limited in number, and the revenues in amount, both being dependent on the quality of the fishing on which the charges are leviable. It will not be difficult to appreciate that the need for maintenance and development on the one hand and the available revenue on the other are frequently in inverse ratio.

But what about the people who are themselves directly interested—why don't they voluntarily subscribe to make good the financial deficiency? This question naturally arises. The answer

is that it is hard to persuade those who are merely holders of licences to fish that they have a personal interest in the waters where they fish. This applies whether they fish for their amusement or as a means of livelihood, the latter—that is to say, the public licensees—being usually fully satisfied that they are already being required to pay quite enough for the privilege of exercising their public rights of fishing. In the ultimate resort it is the riparian owners, the owners of private fisheries, from whom contributions on a voluntary basis need be expected.

On all fishery boards riparian owners are of course represented, on some preponderantly. While, therefore, they have some say in the matter of expenditure, they can hardly be wholly unconcerned as to how the needed money is to be raised. They are, in any case, personally affected by whatever is done—or not done—in the way of development or maintenance of the fishery as a whole. That being so, it may be supposed that they are alive to the importance of guaranteeing the wherewithal enabling the fishery board to function effectively, because, notwithstanding that almost inevitably the lion's share of the catch will be secured by the netsmen in the public estuarial waters, they stand directly to benefit or lose, as the case may be. There are plenty of instances where riparian owners have been sufficiently public-spirited and

arising out of a cleavage of opinion among the local fishing interests. From policy to politics is a short step, and in the case of some fishery boards a political atmosphere is very evident.

Politics figured prominently in the transactions of some fishery boards in the early days. This is not altogether strange. Divergence of interest gave rise to divergence of opinion until experience and a truer appreciation of fundamental requirements made it clear that divergence of interest, in regard to salmon, was in the majority of cases a fallacy, and divergence of opinion accordingly uncalled for. The early history of what by many would be regarded as the most enlightened and successful fishery board of the present day was a turbulent one, and it was many years before the protagonists on it who made a political question out of their mutually antagonistic opinions began to see matters with the same eyes and eventually composed their differences, with results satisfactory to all concerned. Other fishery boards have passed through the same phase; some are still in process of passing through it.

Politics in some form or another probably cannot be entirely avoided in connection with the administrative activities of any fishery board. Formerly they dealt with questions affecting salmon exclusively, but nowadays expansion of interest in the



THIS IS NOT THE ONLY POINT OF VIEW

discerning to do this. Plenty of instances, also, are there of riparian owners who, in the general interest, have voluntarily surrendered without compensation valuable rights of fishing where their continued exercise constituted a handicap on the proper development of a river. The observed results have been sufficiently encouraging to warrant a more general application of this voluntary line of action. The circumstances as they exist, however, render a more general application somewhat improbable.

There are many rivers too small to be of much importance as angling waters to the riparian owners, who, in consequence, are not very strongly urged to spend money, either directly or indirectly, on their development or maintenance. Many of these small streams are, however, potentially valuable by reason of the spawning and rearing grounds they provide for salmon and sea trout. As such they are to be considered as performing a needful rôle in the economy of a fishery from which members of the community in the adjacent tidal waters, as a means of livelihood and in the exercise of a public right of fishing, supply fish for the market. Nevertheless, a fishery board usually finds itself unable to devote much attention to streams of this sort because of their insignificance in the matter of revenue production.

THE POLITICAL FACTOR

In quite a number of areas containing rivers of a size and nature that might well repay them for active interest and financial support, riparian owners manifest an indifference that could be described as deplorable. In some cases this can be ascribed to lack of faith engendered, perhaps, by years of unco-ordinated management or slack administration. The breaking up of large estates, with the consequent multiplication of small riparian owners and depreciation in the developmental value of individual fishery rights is another cause.

Apart from these disabilities as they affect the principle of local self-determination, there is the question of opposing policies

fisheries has somewhat extended the field of possible controversy

Since fishery boards were first created the pastime of angling has greatly increased in popularity, and anglers concomitantly have greatly increased in number. The increase is referable mainly to trout and to the other kinds of purely fresh-water fish miscalled "coarse." Formerly the pursuit of a comparatively small minority, angling is now by way of being a national sport. This is a good thing. It can be regarded as a healthy sign and as an important factor with which to reckon *vis-à-vis* the five points, previously enumerated, stressed by the last Royal Commission on salmon fisheries. Its importance arises from the circumstance of numbers and the note the latter may be able to impart to the popular voice. Certainly in local fishery administration it has introduced a factor of considerable significance—the significance of money and the influence money can exert.

FRESH-WATER FISH AND SALMON

In all fishery districts now licence duties are levied on those who angle for trout. In a number of districts also similar duties are levied on those who angle for "coarse" fish. This was not always so, the power to make a charge in respect of the use of instruments for taking fish other than salmon or trout being of comparatively recent date. These duties individually nowhere amount to more than a few shillings and often to as little as a shilling or half a shilling; but they achieve in the aggregate a resulting sum which would have seemed hardly credible on a consideration of their individual values. They produce, in fact, a revenue impressive in amount, and have thereby effected a transformation in the financial position of more than one fishery board. Automatically with this augmented revenue there has necessarily been secured effective representation on the fishery boards of those who have provided the money, and this representation quite naturally considers itself called upon to further the interests which have called it into being. No one could very well find fault

with the logic of this. In any case, cause and effect have, as usual, produced a fact—an incontrovertible fact—deserving of attention. From it has developed a new situation which—according to the point of view—may give rise to some misgiving; for it cannot be ignored that those whose outlook is confined to fresh-water fish are not always able to see eye to eye with those whose interests are bound up with salmon.

Of course, in some areas there are no salmon, nor even trout to any extent worth considering. The new situation in those cases should be simple enough. But where there are salmon as well as fresh-water fish the situation is not so likely to be free from complications. "Coarse" fish and salmon are not good stable mates; nor are the former good to encourage in trout streams. Trout in a salmon river, by many who ought to know what they are talking about, are stigmatised as vermin, and, *per contra*, it is certainly the case that salmon are anything but welcome in a fishery devoted to trout.

CONFlicting INTERESTS

The interests concerned with fresh-water fish, including trout, are associated with fishing essentially as a pastime or sport. Apart from those establishments which cater for their requirements, such as the tackle-producing works and fish farms, it cannot be said that commerce is involved. The people affected, directly and indirectly, are undoubtedly important numerically, and they collectively constitute an element of incalculable good in the body politic, but it would be stretching a point to suggest that they represent the public interest. The interests concerned with the salmon fisheries on the other hand are not limited to fishing as a sport. The salmon fisheries do definitely represent both an industry and the public interest. Are there grounds for apprehension that in the new situation created and developing this fact will be overlooked?

The divergence of interest inherent in the situation gives rise to possibilities which are not lightly to be dismissed, as those

who have been in a position to observe the signs will be prepared to admit. It does not lend itself so conformably to the practicable adjustment which eventuated in areas where salmon were at the time the only consideration. For example, the observance of a close season and size limit in regard to such fish as pike and chub, to which fresh-water fish anglers, naturally enough, attach value, has a somewhat uncompromising mien in a river where salmon should properly take precedence. Again, weirs and dams, which are anathema to the salmon interests, seem to be regarded with a by no means unfriendly eye by fresh-water fish anglers, whose enthusiasm it may be difficult to arouse when proposals, involving expense, are mooted to remove obstructions or render them surmountable.

The one interest common to all is the prevention of pollution; but even here the interest does not extend to the tidal waters, which are of little concern to the fresh-water fish anglers, but of vital importance from the salmon fishery aspect.

So it would appear that there is food for thought among those concerned with the salmon fisheries as a national asset. Have the potentialities underlying the principle of local self-determination reached their limit? Is a change in the local administration, and indeed in the general administration, of the fisheries indicated? If the salmon fisheries are worth maintaining and developing as a national asset these questions merit consideration. Salmon may not, at the moment, constitute a highly important item in the nation's food supply. That is not the fault of the salmon, which has at all events refused to be exterminated in spite of concerted efforts on the part of man to that end. It can at least be said of it that the demand exceeds the supply (which is more than can be said of some kinds of sea fish), that there is never any talk of dumping catches overboard so as to avoid a glut on the market (which is likewise more than can be said of some kinds of sea fish), and that it obligingly returns to territorial waters to be caught (which is yet another thing which cannot be said of some kinds of sea fish).

RED GAUNTLET.

THE MARSH WARBLER

WITH the possible exception of marsh and willow tits, few of our small birds are so frequently confused as the marsh and reed warblers. And, indeed, there is for this ample justification, for two birds more alike in plumage it is difficult to imagine. At first sight identical, these two warblers can only be separated after the most critical examination. Close scrutiny, however, will reveal two main features of plumage distinction. The marsh warbler, in the skin, is olive greenish on its upper parts and lacks the more rufous tinges of the far commoner reed warbler. Again, its feet are lighter, being more flesh-coloured than brown. Yet it will be said—and not without good reason—that such slight differences are likely to be of little avail in the field. Warblers of all species are at best the most difficult of birds to see clearly, and in the thick tangle of osiers and reeds which are the home of these two species the problem of obtaining a clear view of the bird is more than usually acute. It is therefore hardly surprising that the marsh warbler, as the rarer bird, is much overlooked or mistaken for its abundant and common relative.

Its discovery, in fact, would be much rarer still if identification rested entirely on these flimsy plumage distinctions. There are many ornithologists who maintain that they can identify the marsh warbler by inspection in the field alone, but after a long experience of both these species during this last summer at the close range of from four to five feet I grow more and more

doubtful of such evidence. For at close quarters I have been forcibly struck by the way in which the tone of the marsh warbler's back plumage can change with the quality of the light and with the nature of its environment. In good, evenly diffused light with the sun thinly obscured, the olive green, less rufous, tinge of the back plumage is obvious; but when the sun breaks through and shines on the bird all the tones increase in intensity until I found myself wondering if I was not looking at an ordinary reed warbler. Again, in the dull background provided by osier stems the greenish tinges are again to be observed, but as the bird drops down into the green environment of docks and nettles wherein the nest is built, the brightness of its green surroundings brings out the brown features of the plumage, the olive greens of which are overwhelmed by the greater brilliance of the vegetation.

On account, then, of these variable factors, I shall for myself always hesitate to be dogmatic about any field identification, for it must be remembered that my observations were taken on the birds at ranges impossible without a hide, and with uninterrupted views such as are rarely found in field work with the glasses alone.

Fortunately, the identification of the marsh warbler does not rest entirely on such flimsy data. In its breeding habits and song it reveals points of difference which are much more helpful to its would-be discoverer. Its typical habitat is the dense osier bed, where the withies are about head high with a thick undergrowth beneath them of docks



A MARSH WARBLER PORTRAIT

It is in those parts of the plumage here presented to the camera that the colouring of the marsh warbler differs most from that of the reed warbler. The back and wings show more olive green

Jan. 21st, 1939.



THE APPARENTLY PRECARIOUS TILT OF THIS MARSH WARBLER'S NEST IS PERFECTLY NATURAL AND, IN FACT, VERY CHARACTERISTIC



THE REED WARBLER'S NEST IS NEATER THAN THAT OF THE MARSH WARBLER AND MORE COMPACT. THE CUP IS ALSO DEEPER

and nettles. In this deep cover the nest is built, and rarely, if ever, actually over the water, as the reed warbler's so often is. Yet it does not follow that all such nests in the osiers will be marsh warblers', for the reed warbler, as if purposely to make confusion doubly worse, also adopts such sites in many localities. Indeed, in the Somerset osier beds, where my own photographs were taken, the reed warbler normally builds its nest, not in the more typical reeds, but on the osiers, or among the nettles and docks beloved of the rarer bird. But if the site is in itself an unreliable guide, the nest and eggs are conclusive. It has been said, and with much truth, that the only British bird in which the eggs are the best guide to identification is the marsh warbler. Certainly there can be no doubting those handsome bluish, boldly-blotted eggs when once they have been seen. They are essentially different from the greenish brown clutch of the reed warbler. The nest again differs. Instead of that compact, tightly woven, deep-cupped nest which has rightly given the reed warbler a high place among bird architects, the marsh warbler's structure more closely resembles the nests of the typical warblers. It is flimsy and often, apparently, precarious, especially when the chicks get large, being normally constructed on two supports and with a decided list to one side. The apparent tilt to be seen in the photograph of one nest is perfectly natural and is not due in any way to human interference. Yet for all its seeming insecurity it is tightly connected to its docks by well made "handles" of bents. In short, there can be no mistaking the nest of the marsh warbler—at least, not for that of its commoner relative.

It is, however, of little avail to search acres of osier beds for nests unless one is first sure of the presence of marsh warblers, for it is by no means an abundant species, being confined to isolated patches from the Midlands to the south and south-west. The presence of the birds must therefore be determined by song. This, when "in full blast," is decidedly more melodious and flutey than either the reed or sedge warbler's, but it contains many of the harsh notes of both those species. As these comprise the typical noises which issue from the birds when alarmed or when only singing half-heartedly, some time must necessarily be spent in the locality to be sure of the identity of the singer. At the nests individual pairs vary. One pair scolded me the whole time: from a second I do not think I heard more than a dozen syllables of any sort during all the time I spent in their proximity.

As might be expected, in behaviour the two species are identical. The marsh warbler has the same reed warbler-like trick of hanging head downwards on an osier: it has the same curious way of elongating its body from time to time: it is possessed of the same swift movements, and in exactly the same manner will dart forward its head while brooding to catch a fly. At the nest, indeed, the two species become one.

I am often asked whether I get any excitement out of tracking down these smaller and more confusing species of birds. To many it may doubtless come as a disappointment to discover, after hard work, that their reed and marsh warblers are so alike. The differences that exist between woodlark and skylark, or marsh and willow tits, may fail, in their eyes, to warrant the labour involved in hunting them out. Yet to me, at least, this side of bird-watching has always appealed as much as searching for the more notable or conspicuous species, for it entails careful observation and an intensive searching of the ground. For obvious reasons, success therefore comes the sweeter. G. K. YEATES.

LESSONS FROM ITALY

LAND RECLAMATION AND SETTLEMENT

THREE has always been a tendency in this country to regard our problems of cultivation as something peculiar to ourselves ; to carry on according to tradition as long as may be, and only when ruin stares us in the face to try the effect of changes and experiments. Seldom have we gone abroad for instruction, either in methods of farming or in the organisation of agriculture. The similarity between the low-lying fenlands of Lincolnshire and East Anglia and their counterparts in the Netherlands led, it is true, both the Stuart kings and the Earls of Bedford to turn to Holland for help and instruction, when the great problem of reclaiming the Fens came to be tackled. We all know the debt this country owes to Sir Cornelius Vermuyden. Another conspicuous departure from our traditional isolation was found in the person of Arthur Young, though it may be doubted whether he learnt half as much from foreign countries as they learnt from him. After the publication of his "Travels in France," the Directory directed that the whole of his books should be translated into French; and we know that George Washington founded his agricultural policy largely upon Young's advice. Since his days we have gone on relying very much upon our traditions, our inspirations, and our casual experiments ; and they, in many directions, have not served us ill. Of recent years, however, political and social changes in other European countries have led to much alteration in farming methods and organisation, and that on such a scale that it cannot be considered negligible, either as an example or as a challenge. On the other hand, very little has been done to discover what lessons can be learnt from recent changes for application in this country.

A subject which needs more attention than it has yet had is the switch-over, during this century, of Denmark's agriculture from cereal to animal production. Equally important are the works of reclamation (and particularly the encouragement of peasant proprietorship) which have been taking place in the totalitarian States. Mr. Christopher Turnor, who has for many years been one of our foremost landowners and leading agriculturists, has recently devoted a great deal of time to the study of post-War agriculture in other European countries. His detailed study, published two or three years ago, of the German system of agricultural organisation and marketing was extremely useful ; and he has only lately produced an account* of the system

of land drainage and reclamation which Italy owes to her Fascist Government. Though first thoughts might suggest that conditions in the two countries were so entirely dissimilar that Italian drainage and reclamation could have little bearing upon English agricultural problems, this is by no means the case. Though it is true that we have not Italy's great marshes to reclaim, we have areas, just as large in proportion, to recover from bramble, bracken, weeds, and lack of fertility. And, although the English drainage difficulties are very different from the Italian, our own drainage

problem is anything but negligible, as we know to our cost. The Italian Government would not tolerate, as Mr. Turnor very clearly tells us, a situation under which land which does not come within the jurisdiction of an Internal Drainage Board cannot earn a grant for drainage, unless the County Agricultural Committee can persuade the riparian owners to combine in a scheme to earn the 33.3 per cent. Government grant ; and this despite the fact that in the case of many small farmers (and parishes of low rateable value) the grant is not large enough to enable them to participate. Nor would the lack of co-ordination between water supply and drainage authorities be tolerated in

Italy. It is, however, when we come to consider Italian methods of placing men upon the land—to a large extent the land which drainage has reclaimed—that we find most to learn from Italy. As Mr. Turnor reminds us, group settlement has never been understood in this country. The Land Settlement Association have attempted it ; but theirs has been a special kind of settlement, a palliative for unemployment rather than settlement *per se*. Their settlers have been industrials ; whereas in Italy—as in Germany—no attempt has ever been made to settle anybody but people acquainted with farming on the land. Neither in Germany nor in Italy has land nationalisation been regarded as a pre-requisite of agricultural development. The policy has been to increase occupying-ownership under sound conditions. "In this country," says Mr. Turnor, "the Government penalises the landowners in many ways ; in Italy the Government uses the services of landowners in every way possible. Under the general and ordered plan the execution and administration of local schemes is delegated to associations of landowners."

In order to understand fully the "general plan" and the "local schemes" it is necessary to read carefully through Mr. Turnor's account of them, but a brief survey may be given here. The policy of the Italian Government in regard to agrarian matters



Vitello
ROUGH PLOUGHING, THE FIRST PROCESS AFTER DRAINING

* Land Reclamation and Drainage in Italy, by Christopher Turnor (P. S. King and Son, 1s. 6d.)



BEFORE RECLAMATION—SHEPHERDS' PRIMITIVE HUT



THE NEW TOWN OF SABAUDIA STANDS ON LAND FORMERLY UNDER WATER

is one of delegation ; and, if a reclamation scheme is thought desirable in a given area, all the landowners affected are compelled to join the *Consorzio*, or Association of Landowners. Such an association may be responsible for an area of from 100,000 to 150,000 acres and embraces all owners of 2½ acres and upwards. Its scheme, when approved, will receive a capital grant of not less than 50 per cent., though the grant may be much larger. The guiding considerations are the difficulty of the work and the importance of the scheme from the national point of view, i.e., how far it will increase home production, employ labour, and settle families on the land. Mr. Turnor illustrates the actual local working by describing several specific undertakings which he has himself visited and studied. These lie in the plain of Grosseto (about a hundred miles north of Rome), in the district surrounding Ferrara, and in the Pontine marshes. The last of them is the most impressive of all drainage schemes ; for the whole area of 200,000 acres was, as recently as 1930, under water. Nowadays it is cultivated, carries a population of sixty thousand souls, and can boast of two completely new modern towns, Littoria and Sabardia. The first step in this remarkable piece of reclamation was to construct large canals, emptying the bulk of the stagnant water into the sea. Next came road-building and the erection of pumping-plants, followed by the excavation of smaller canals and drains. The land was then broken up by a vast battery of steam cultivators, and simultaneously houses and farm buildings were erected for the settlers and connected by carefully mapped-out roads. When the settlers came, they found

the houses ready to live in and the land ready to cultivate.

The actual placing of men on the land has mainly been done by the *Opera Nazionale dei Combattenti* or Federation of Ex-Service Men. Although all the settlers are people with agricultural experience, a large staff of experts is provided, who pay frequent visits to the holdings and give advice on the spot. The new settler, under the Littoria scheme, is charged about £20 an acre and, since this figure includes the house and buildings, it clearly cannot be considered strictly economic. The settlers have to pay off their debt in twenty years, after which they become the owners of their holdings. How does Italy find the money for all these works of national importance ? Mr. Turnor suggests, as factors affecting the answer, the cheapness of labour, the local provision of practically all materials required for reclamation, and the fact that all the improved areas are brought under remunerative cultivation in a very short time. It is, perhaps, worth while to say something about the system of marketing adopted by Fascist Italy. To-day there are about 16,000 co-operative societies in Italy, affiliated to the Co-operative Union, and of these 6,743 are farmers' societies. Wheat, silk, rice, beet and tobacco are marketed on a national scale either co-operatively or under marketing boards. But the system of boards is not developed to anything like the extent that it is either in Germany or England. The Government has shown its willingness to delegate its powers to co-operative societies ; and Mr. Turnor contrasts our own centralisation and direction from London with the decentralisation seen in Italy, requiring only co-ordination from Rome.

A CASUAL COMMENTARY

LAVENGRO UP TO DATE

DURING the War I was one day hitting a ball about with a friend on the broad stretch of marsh which was for us a golf course and a heavenly surcease in that accursed Macedon. There appeared to us a small gypsy girl, very brown and lithe and pretty, who called us "Johnny" in an insinuating tone and begged from us. She followed us, she got in the way, she stopped our game, she whined and cringed and implored, and seemed all the time to be laughing in her sleeve, and at last shouted so fiercely at us that we felt singularly helpless and thought her a very tiresome little girl indeed. I said to myself at the time that if George Borrow had depicted her he would have made her do all the things that I have described and yet somehow by his magic he would have made her enchanting. In real life she did not enchant us in the least, and I am afraid that if I met other little gypsy girls or boys, the same thing would befall me again. The towering genius of Borrow has cast such a glamour over them, that I would perhaps rather read "Lavengro" than any other book in the world ; but I had better stick to reading and feeling romantic ; I am too stodgy and conventional and self-conscious to like gypsies away from the printed page ; they would make me feel just as uncomfortable as would the wind on the heath if I had to sleep in a tent ; and I am confident that many devout Borrovians would have much the same despicable sensations.

This is, perhaps, a humiliating reflection, but it is better to face the facts and be grateful for the romantic joys that "Lavengro" has given us. At this moment I have just been reading a book which is in some ways very like "Lavengro"—"The Gorse and the Briar," by Patrick McEvoy (Harrap, 10s. 6d.). So to describe it may seem an outrageous compliment, or, alternatively, it may suggest that the author has allowed himself to be too close an imitator. I certainly do not mean the words in this last sense. To me the book rather suggests that the life of the English roads has not changed so much as we might suppose, that for those who have eyes to see them there are still the same travellers to be met on English downs and in English inns, and that we ourselves, if we only had the gift, might light on Jasper round the corner of some green lane.

The author and his brother, the one a writer, the other an artist who has illustrated the book, go wandering about their native county of Wiltshire, sometimes with only a pony, sometimes with a caravan. They have a somewhat imperfect sympathy with farmers and landowners ; they drink a good many pints of beer in public-houses (was not "Lavengro" called an "epic of ale" ?) and have long, pleasant and rotatory talks there ; they make deals for horses ; they sleep in their tent in stormy weather ; they go wandering with a high-born Romany company of Boswells and Hernes, Lovells and Smiths, and they have the great merit of not trying, either with pen or pencil, to make them or their life appear too romantic.

I confess that the chief fun for me is in meeting various people in the lanes and thinking that Borrow might have met them too. Nobody, for instance, can forget, among Jasper's company, the splendid Tawno Chikno, the "beauty of the

world," horseman and fighting man, who was utterly under the thumb of his jealous, ill-tempered wife. Well, here he is, come to life again at Devizes Fair—a big, tall, handsome man, Oscar Deighton by name, with a scar on his face and his straight nose slightly askew.

"How long has it been like that ?"

"It has only been crooked since his wife threw a teapot at him and broke it."

"What made her do a thing like that ?"

"Because she had no tobacco to smoke. They were sitting by the fire having breakfast one morning. She is a savage-tempered young woman. She asked for some tobacco. Oscar said he'd got none, and she snatched up the teapot and threw it at him. I'd have beat the life out of her if I'd been him. But, God strike me blind, Oscar would let her kill him afore he'd lay his fist on her !"

"Is he afraid of her ?"

"I couldn't tell you that, young man, but I can tell you that there is many good fighting men who wouldn't stand up one round with him. He can fight like a kicking horse."

That is what I may call the genuine stunning, and so, to leave the Romanys for a moment, is the shepherd who had been stimulated by "Cobbett's Rural Rides" to try to be a writer, but, having got a wife and children to keep, gave up literature and returned to sheep. "I decided to give up writing . . . The war followed soon afterwards. I was away three years and when I came back I was content with my life. When I got home at night I did not feel like locking myself away from my wife and children. My object in writing was to complain, and for that reason I doubt if I should ever have made any money out of writing." There is an extraordinarily characteristic echo about that last sentence.

Remember again Ursula's low opinion of the half-and-halves, the race of half-breeds that never ought to come into existence, and how there was no greater blackguard among them than the Flaming Tinman, Anselo Herne or Blazing Bosville. His bad qualities seem to have been inherited by the half-breed family of the Smallbones, who figure in a most dramatic scene. A young Smith, from Kent and Sussex, has married a fair-haired girl, "a proper Gorgio." He leaves her to squander the profits of a horse-deal at the inn, and then there is a desperate race across country to save her from the two ruffians and a good fight at the end of it. There is something of Ursula, too, in the beautiful Miranda and in the talk with her, not under a hedge, but in a swing-boat of a merry-go-round :

"Did you ever go to school ?"

"Oh, yes, the teacher said that if I had stayed longer she could have taught me to read and write. . . . The only thing that used to worry them was that I used to write from the right hand side of the paper to the left. I should like to be a good scholar like yourself."

"When I look into those dark eyes of yours I feel that you know far more than I do. I wonder if you would know so much if you were a good scholar."

"I expect I should, but I'm not quite sure whether I wants to be a scholar. Stop it now, or I'll be sick."

Perhaps it is not quite fair to the author to read his book in this way, but I have enjoyed my way so much that I cannot help it. Moreover, for those who are not "Lavengro" devotees it is very well worth reading entirely for its own sake. B. D.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ART EXHIBITION



THE POET IN HIS STUDY, BY HILDA LEE (AGED 16), BADMINTON SCHOOL

FOR the third year running the Public Schools Art Exhibition in aid of the Dockland Settlements is being held—this year at 26, Conduit Street, W.1. The title is deceptive. More than fifty boys' and girls' schools are showing, but most of the famous public schools are conspicuously absent. Nevertheless it will be seen at once how completely the approach to art as a school subject has changed in the last few years, and how widely the new ideas are held to-day.

Only a short while ago the art curriculum at one famous school was still officially described as follows: "Pupils will draw from the flat in pencil until judged sufficiently proficient to study from the cast in charcoal." After years of copying, with pain and grief, and many rubbings out, those fine drawings of placid ducks and rose-bound cottages, a boy might in his last few terms safely be trusted alone with the Dying Gladiator. "Co-ordination of the Hand and Eye" was the official excuse for this teaching, and it is true that those drawings of pots and pans and plastic fruit which often took a whole term to execute, were astonishingly accurate and extremely neat. In contrast, the first impression one gains from the present Exhibition is one of slapdash untidiness, and, unless the main idea underlying the modern teaching is grasped, many people will find it difficult to take these efforts very seriously.

Only a very few years ago a successful headmaster said to his art master, who was teaching his boys to do work which might have found a humble place in this present Exhibition: "Tell me, Mr. —, after five years of your teaching, do you think that any of your pupils could draw a decent test tube? That's what I go by." The position of the young man was too precarious and the temper of the headmaster too hasty for a proper answer to be given; but had it been possible, he would have replied that for young children the only function of drawing and painting is to act as a channel for the release of their imaginations. Every child loves a box of colours and is happy "doodling" with them. Few children can express themselves in any other way. Tell a boy of ten to write a description of a storm at sea and then to paint one, and you will see at once which vehicle is the most natural to him and which provides the most vivid and individual result.

For the first few years, then, little teaching but plenty of encouragement is needed, and, as will be seen at once from this show, many of the results of this method—or, rather, absence of method—are startlingly lovely. It is difficult to pick out a few pictures from so many, but mention must be made of "Saturday," by W. J. Brown of Warwick School—a large tempera painting (about 3ft. by 2ft.) in most exhilarating colours; of "Road Menders," by D. J. Williams of King's School, Chester, a *gouache* painting in dark greys and olive greens which give a strangely dramatic effect; and of all the junior work from Lewisham Prendergast School and in particular of B. Copland's "Head" in oils.

The standard among these schools varies a great deal. In those where it is low it is because, paradoxically, there has been too much teaching, and because the children's natural ebullience has been restrained and the work forced along dull and conventional

channels, as, for example, at Repton and Cheltenham Ladies' College and many others. It is fatal to try and make children see with grown-up eyes. The time comes all too soon when they think that Naturalism is the be-all and end-all of art and three-dimensional representation all that matters. Aided and abetted by the attitude of most headmasters and parents and school opinion generally, they become obsessed overnight with problems of "shading" and perspective.

This is the time, half way through a schoolboy's career, that every art master dreads and when good teaching can make all the difference. The imagination temporarily contracts, and the approach to art which, until now, was entirely intuitional becomes more intellectual. The best way of bridging this awkward gap, and of preventing the false idea of representation as opposed to expression as the object of art, from taking permanent root, is by concentrating a boy's mind on technical problems. Now is the time to start oil painting, textile printing, pottery, modelling marionettes or what you will. Furthermore, the complaint, so often heard, that imaginative painting demands no effort and so provides no mental discipline, is answered by this means; for each of these mediums of expression provides a rigid discipline inherent in its technique.

The work of the "seniors" in this show is extremely disappointing. But there are two notable exceptions. At Blundells and Bryanston alone—with the possible exception of Haileybury—does the work appear to progress naturally and without a halt up the school. And it is significant that both these schools concentrate on sculpture and modelling.

The work in both is quite remarkable. From Blundells, "Wave," by H. A. Carter, a most lovely abstract alabaster in which the curves and hollows of the crested lip of a wave are finely conceived and sensitively felt; "Praying Figure," by Q. Keynes, in Portland stone; and "Mountain Ram," in alabaster, by B. S. Candy, must be particularly mentioned. In all the work sent in by this school the technical level is astonishingly high and a strong feeling for the various materials used is noticeable.

The work from Bryanston, though not so good technically, shows more originality and more strength of imagination. "Man," by P. G. O. Breton, and "Buffalo," by J. C. Marris, are remarkable efforts for very young boys; while D. Barker, whose "Refugees," a huge painted plaster cast, is perhaps the best thing in the show, looks as if he might do exceptional work one day.

On the whole, the Exhibition is an invigorating one, but the standard of the Selection Committee is much too low. If there were stiffer competition the absentee schools might be persuaded to send in and the more conventional art teachers be stimulated afresh.

But even as it is, it shows how many schools there are branching out and experimenting afresh, and there is an air of enterprise and enjoyment in almost every exhibit. All, that is, except one. In a far corner there has strayed in by mistake a bust of Queen Victoria. The yellowing plaster and the sagging pout have a curiously surrealistic effect in the present company. No one quite seemed to know how she had got there, and it was evident from her expression that she herself was not amused.

ROBIN DARWIN.



PRAYING FIGURE,
BY Q. KEYNES (AGED 17),
BLUNDELLS

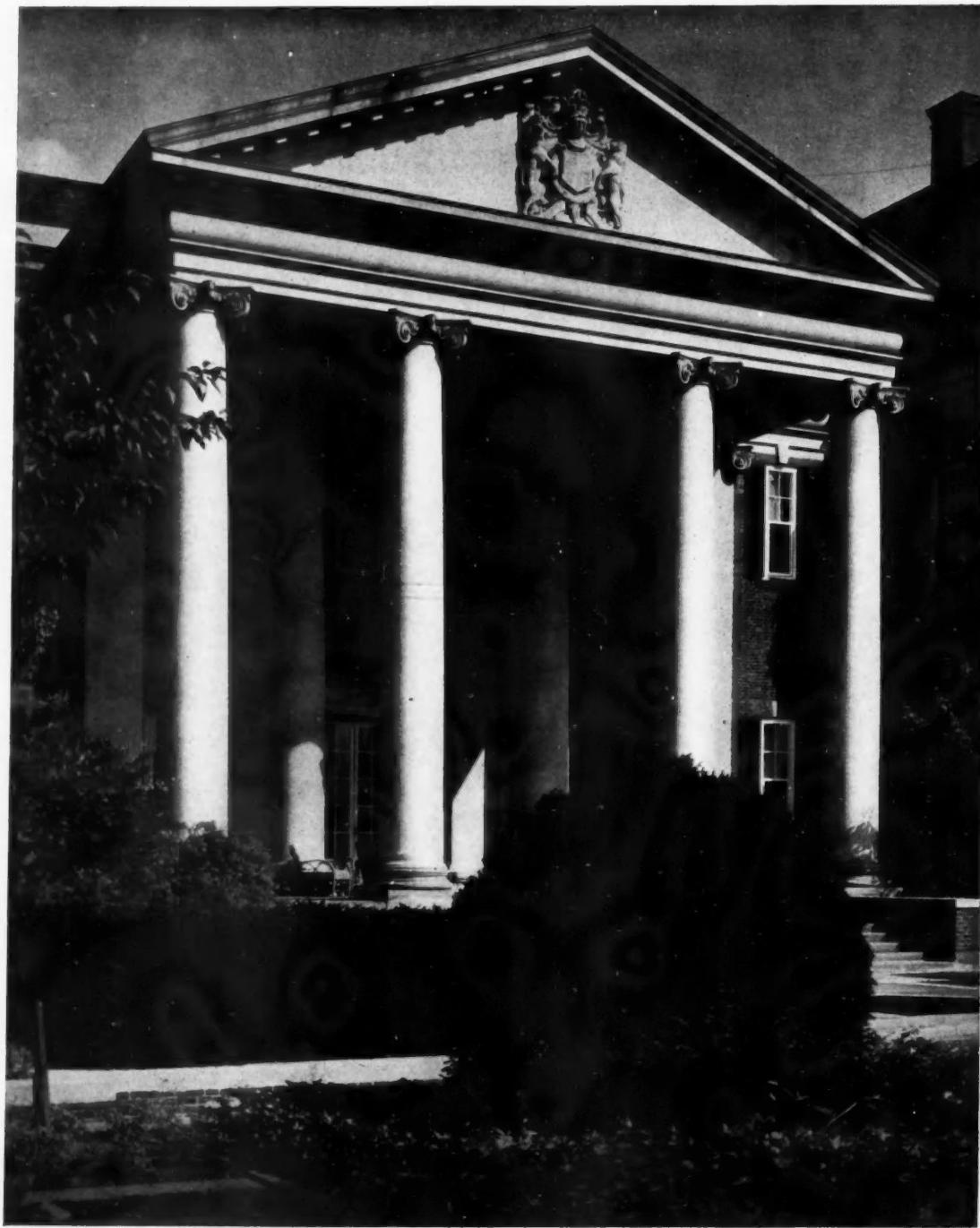
THE BRITISH EMBASSY—II

WASHINGTON

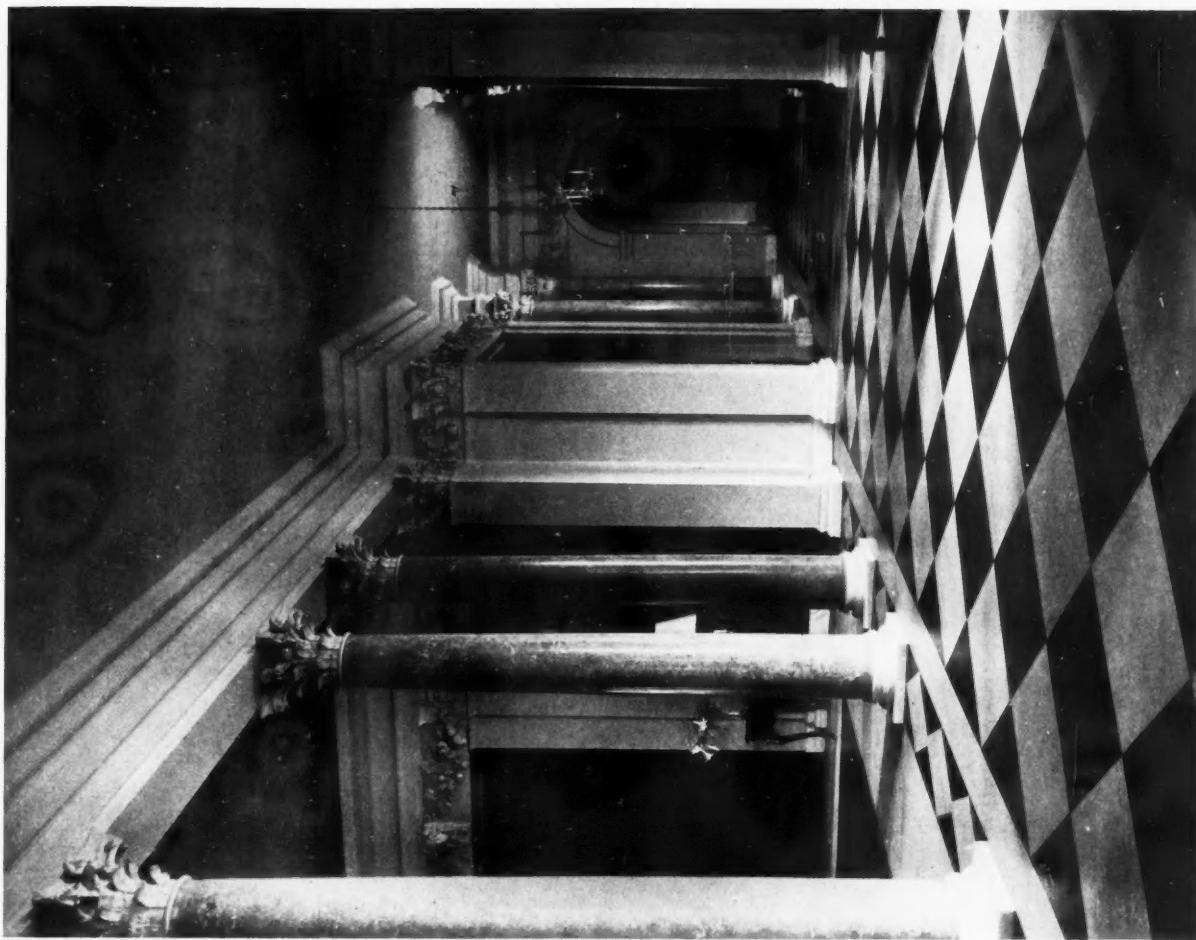
Begun in 1927, the building was completed from Sir Edwin Lutyens' designs in 1930, when Sir Ronald Lindsay took up residence

AN Embassy, in the rare instances when one is built anew and not made out of some historic private mansion, sets the architect a triple problem. It has to combine large office accommodation, a home for the Ambassador and his family, and considerable aptitude for large-scale entertainment. In the previous article it was explained how the slope of the site upwards from Massachusetts Avenue has enabled Sir Edwin Lutyens to plan the Chancery and the Embassy proper at different levels. The ground floor of the latter, giving into the classical "piazza" (Fig. 1), becomes the first floor of the Chancery, with the Ambassador's room as the connecting bridge at the east end of the main Embassy corridor

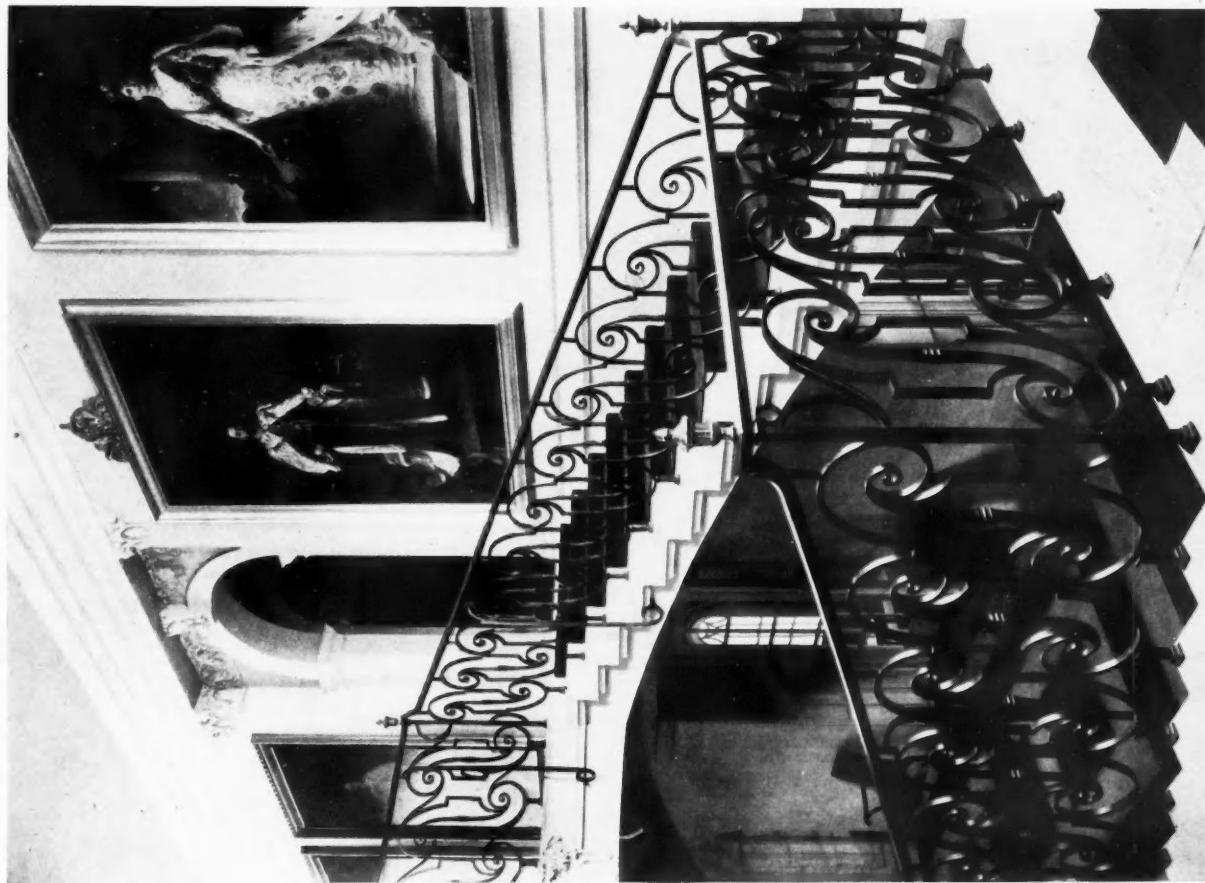
(Fig. 3). The main entrance to the Embassy is underneath this bridge. It opens immediately into the staircase hall, whence ascend twin marble flights reuniting above on either side of the corridor (Fig. 2). The construction of the double staircase, entirely of masonry, is an unusual and beautiful piece of architecture. The upper flights form an arched span from north to south, and the half-landings east to west spans; the whole structure being in effect a low skeleton dome with the corridor to the Ambassador's room crossing the apex. By this ingenious arrangement of the entrance an impressive ceremonial approach is afforded within, and without distorting the everyday plan of, the Ambassador's residence. The photograph of the staircase



1.—THE PORTICO. A "PIAZA," LOOKING SOUTH OVER THE GARDEN



3.—THE MAIN CORRIDOR LOOKING BACK TO THE ENTRANCE
BEYOND THE DOUBLE STAIRCASE



2.—ONE FLIGHT OF THE DOUBLE STAIRCASE FROM THE ENTRANCE
HALL TO THE MAIN CORRIDOR



4.—INGENIOUS IRONWORK ON THE SECONDARY STAIRCASE



5.—THE DRAWING-ROOM

is taken looking towards the front door, below, and the entry to the Ambassador's room, above. The design of the ironwork, based on eighteenth century precedent, is one of those intricately simple achievements in which the work of Sir Edwin Lutyens is so rich, providing as it does for the variation required between the ascending and level portions.

The view of the corridor (Fig. 3) is taken from where the two main axes of the Embassy intersect. Immediately to the right are the glass doors to the piazza; on the left the columned screen of the ballroom; and we are looking down the corridor to the Ambassador's room. The main staircase is between the first and further archways. If we went straight on, through the Ambassador's room (illustrated in Fig. 11), we should come to the main staircase of the Chancery with the Counsellor's Office beyond it overlooking the Chancery forecourt and Massachusetts Avenue.

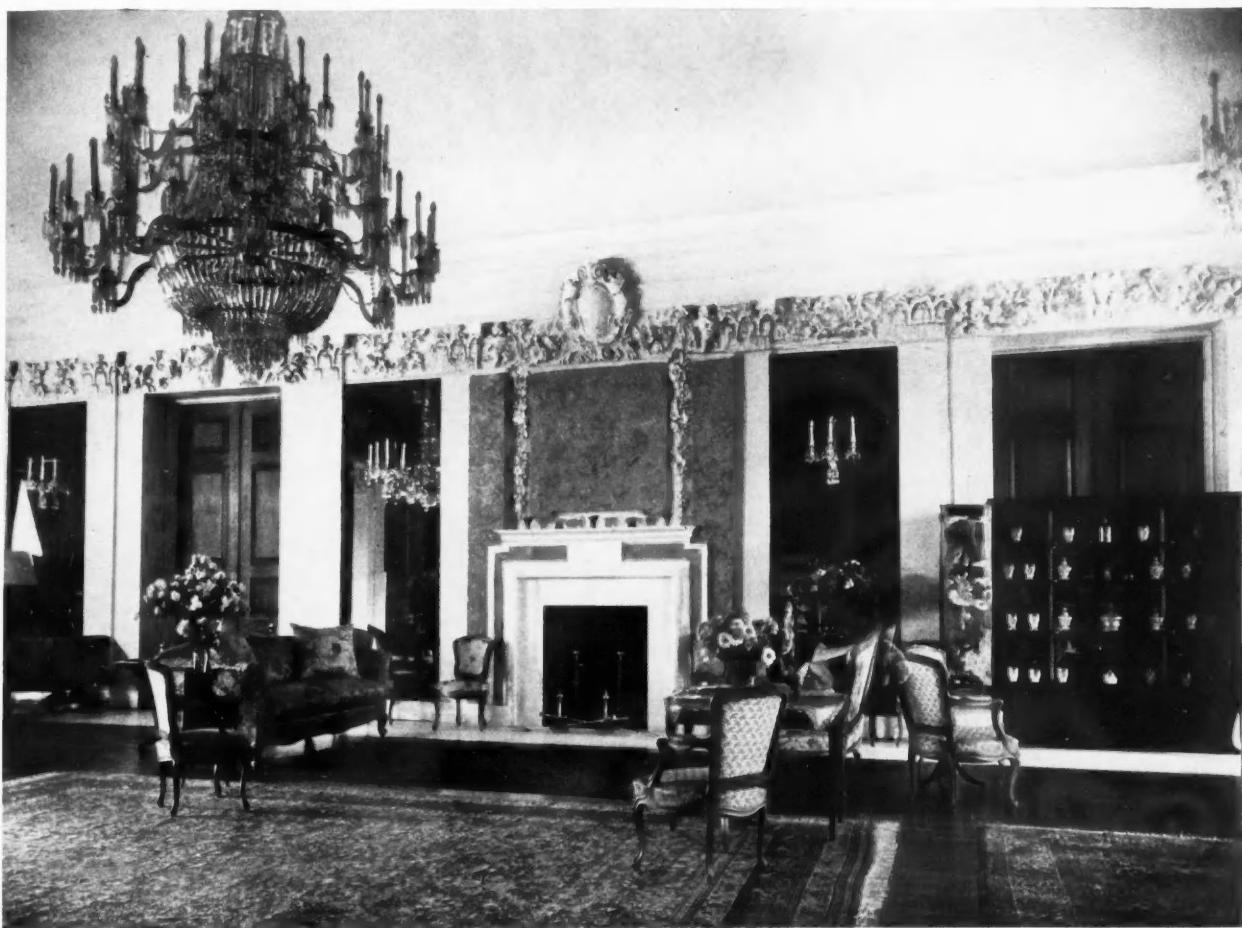
In the other direction the corridor ends in the west garden door, whence a paved walk and steps lead up to the swimming pool and tennis courts. The view that way from the head of the main stairs is extremely imposing, along the black and white marble



6.—AT THE FOOT OF THE STAIRS

paved corridor, between the ranges of Siena columns with statuary marble capitals and bases. It is official architecture. As at an ambassadorial function, "orders are worn," and in such a setting we no more look for original variations on the classical Orders than on the conventions of dress. What we do expect is perfection in *coiffure* and *couture*, the imprimatur of Savile Row, and it is this quality that Sir Edwin Lutyens has imparted to the principal rooms here. In photographs of decorators' work and of some of the wealthier banks and board rooms we have seen a good deal of this kind of magnificence. What distinguishes this *ensemble* from them is a combination of refinement, accuracy, and vitality. In Fig. 3 notice the fullness and strength of the entablature, the breaks introduced into it above the farther pair of columns which add incident to the vista, the firm, well proportioned detailing of the arches that prolong it.

The carved plaster frieze, consisting of Grinling Gibbons motifs, is common to corridor and ballroom, uniting them into a single decorative unit. The Siena marble, too, is carried through into the chimney-pieces of the ballroom (Fig. 8), where the carving of the frieze attains its maximum richness. The design of this fine room is of remarkable simplicity. It really consists only of uprights supporting a horizontal, one member of which is richly ornamented. The wall surface between the pilasters, where it is not



7.—THE BALLROOM OR HALL, ADJOINING THE CORRIDOR THROUGH THE COLUMNS SEEN IN FIG. 3

occupied by doors, consists in glass, either dark mirrors or windows, the main source of light being at the north end overlooking the office court. It is scarcely seen in the photographs that there is a high coved ceiling from which hang three magnificent cut-glass chandeliers. These were transferred from the old Embassy, while all the new electric-light fittings were made by Messrs. Higgins and Cattle of London, and sent out to Washington.

Immediately beyond the ballroom—or hall, as it is called

by use—lies the dining-room (Fig. 10), its double doors giving into a lobby that opens into the ballroom and the corridor. Parallel to it, south of the corridor, is the drawing-room (Fig. 5). Between them is the door to the garden in which the corridor ends. Both rooms are attractive and dignified examples of the Georgian tradition that receives more respect in America than in this country.

Retracing our steps along the corridor we pass between the ballroom and the piazza and come to the every-day staircase



8.—THE BALLROOM CHIMNEYPIECE



9.—DOORWAY AND FRIEZE IN THE BALLROOM



10.—THE DINING-ROOM

used by the Embassy residents (Fig. 4). It curves up from the lower ground floor—where we see it in Fig. 6 through the passage door—to the bedroom storey. The photographer has cleverly, and rightly, emphasised the amusing iron-work of the balustrade—a happy and very characteristic Lutyens touch that seems to be derived from the flourishes of eighteenth-century copper-plate engravers but is entirely appropriate to wrought iron.

The Ambassador's room, the position of which has already been explained, is almost exactly a cube—a shape that is both satisfying and dignified. Fluted Corinthian pilasters emphasise its height, as does a deeply coved ceiling that approximates to a square dome. The woodwork is of a light brown colour and made of liquidambar—known in America as gum *tout court*. A pleasant detail is the fireback, cast from a design after the St. George on the old five-shilling piece by Mr. Arthur Pollen.



11.—THE AMBASSADOR'S ROOM

The circular motif is, incidentally, echoed by the roundels over the doors. In the illustration we are looking northwards, with our back to the window that overlooks the south approach and garden. The door on the right of the fireplace gives into the Private Secretary's room and typist's office, the tall door partly seen on the right leads to the Chancery, and a corresponding door on the left, not seen, to the Embassy. In this room we may imagine taking place many of the conversations that have happily resulted in Sir Ronald Lindsay's term as Ambassador proving a period of such close accord between Britain and the United States, an accord soon to be signalised by the historic visit of Their Majesties to the United States. While the King and Queen will be the guests of Mr. Roosevelt at White House, many of their suite will be accommodated in the British Embassy.

CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.

SOME STEEPELCHASE NOTES

EVER since the National Hunt Committee made Cheltenham its permanent home the story of the annual meeting, which is fixed this year for March 7th, 8th and 9th, has been one of continual progress until now it is looked upon as the "Ascot of the 'Chasing-world.'" There is little to wonder at in this as Mr. E. E. Robinson and his colleagues are intent on doing everything and anything that they can for anybody. The course itself vies with Goodwood in the beauty of its surroundings; the accommodation in the town is excellent; the car-parking arrangements are perfect; and the whole atmosphere of the meeting suggests a feeling of well-being that is conducive to the thorough enjoyment of a three days' holiday. Entries for the coming meeting have recently been published, and contain such a plethora of good things that it is hard to know where to begin with them. Actually the Gold Cup is the most important event and takes place on the Thursday. Sixteen names have been received for this and include among them last year's winner, Morse Code, Golden Miller who was second to him then, and won in 1932-3-4-5 and 6, Macaulay who was third, and Airhead Sios and Red Hillman who were also in the field. These alone would make the race worth going miles to see, but interest will be added through the newcomers, Bel et Bon, who belongs to Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw, Miss Dorothy Paget's recent purchase, Knight of the Border, and the hunter-chaser, Rudolph IV, who ran St. George II to a head in the National Hunt Steeplechase last March. The Gold Cup, with its distance of three miles, seems to require more brilliance than the usual hunter-type is possessed of, and Rudolph IV will probably be more at home over the tiring Aintree country where he can resume rivalry with St. George II who put up a sparkling performance at the last Gatwick meeting and is certain to be a fancied candidate for the big event, more especially as he is under the care of Mr. Basil Briscoe who turned out Golden Miller when he won in 1934. This old warrior is now in his twelfth year and will probably give way at Cheltenham to Knight of the Border, an accomplished jumper that is seven years his junior and may prove a very efficient substitute. Mention of Mr. Briscoe recalls the fact that his charge Montrejeau II is one

of the forty-two entries for the National Hunt Handicap Steeplechase which forms the feature of Tuesday's card at Cheltenham. Among those that he will meet are Dunhill Castle, Artful Dodger, Didoric and Kilstair; his task will not be an easy one. Wednesday's programme has as its chief events the National Hunt Steeplechase, the Grand Annual Steeplechase, and the Champion Hurdle Challenge Cup. The first-named race, often known as the "Hunters' Grand National," is confined to horses of five years old and upwards that at the time of closing have not won a race under the Rules of Chasing or Racing and must be ridden by amateurs. Annually it attracts a big entry, and this time has closed with seventy-four as against the seventy-one of last year. Most of those named are unknown quantities emanating from the point-to-point world, but there are one or two—like Litigant who ran-up to St. George II at Gatwick, Dusty Shoes who is trained by Mr. Tom Coulthwaite of Jenkinstown and Eremon fame, Black Briar who belongs to Captain Charles Elsey the popular Malton trainer, and Miss Paget's Bright Child—who are known and well-known quantities—and it is from these that the winner may spring. For the Grand Annual Steeplechase there is an entry of thirty-seven as against the twenty-five of last year. Names to note here are Sir Francis Towle's Airhead Sios, Sable Marten, a stable companion of Montrejeau II and St. George II, Lord Glanely's Ukase, Mrs. Hollins' Luckpenny and Miss Paget's recent acquisition Tanya's Knight, a chestnut son of Knight of the Garter from Red Prince's dam, that won the Novices' Chase at Baldyke about a fortnight ago. In the Champion Hurdle Race there is a decrease of two as compared with the number that was entered last year, but they are a good-class collection numbering among them Noble King, a six year old belonging to Sir Alfred Butt that was at one time fancied for classic honours, Bahuddin, a cast-off from the Aga Khan's, Vitement, a grey gelded son of Prestissimo that has done yeoman service for Mr. A. F. Jacks, Trevisani, the old hurdler Free Fare, who scored in the Manchester November Handicap of 1935, Domenico, a recent winner, and Miss Paget's Alarm Bell. This, for the time being, must suffice as an introduction to the Cheltenham Meeting.

ROYSTON.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

TWO NATURALISTS ON ISLANDS—REVIEWED BY FRANCES PITTS

Wild Country, by F. Fraser Darling. (Cambridge University Press 10s. 6d.)

I Know an Island, by R. M. Lockley. (Harrap, 10s. 6d.)

BOTH these books deal with island life, the first with particular reference to the Summer Isles group, where its author has done so much valuable research into problems of animal behaviour, and the second with a variety of islands both off our coasts and elsewhere. Dr. Fraser Darling describes his slim volume as a "scrap-book," because it touches lightly on so many aspects of country life, telling of the creatures not only of the islands but of the deer forests and even of the English fields. Yet despite such chapters we are always conscious throughout the book of those wind-swept islands off the north-west of Scotland where the Atlantic rollers crash upon the rocks and seals and sea birds abound. The Summer Isles and the Treshnish Isles figure largely in these pages, their wild life being admirably depicted in the many photographs taken by the author, likewise in his vivid pen-pictures, in which are described scenes both grim and gay. There is an account, under the heading of the "Toll of Nature," of the heavy loss of bird life, particularly among the young ones during their first winter, which occurs during bad weather. Even the wild geese suffer. The barnacles that graze on Eilean a' Chleirich "grew weaker and weaker until the end of March, after which they began to pick up. But in March I found several first-year birds in an exhausted condition or already dead."

Such things, however, much as we may sorrow for them, are Nature's method of maintaining the correct level of life. It is different when we read of migrant birds crashing to death against a lighthouse, as in Mr. Lockley's description of a night's migration at the North Ronaldshay light in the Orkneys.

Mr. Lockley's book is, as has been said, an account of the islands he knows and has visited. He begins with his own Skokholm and its adjoining isles, then writes of Heligoland, Fair Isle, The Faeroes, and the Westmann Islands, also others to which he has gone on ornithological trips. It is in his account of a visit to North Ronaldshay that there occurs a pathetic description of an evening at its lighthouse: "That night for five hours the tower of North Ronaldshay lighthouse resounded to the thuds of birds hurling themselves at the light. . . . They came in twos, threes, dozens and scores, rushing and wheeling through the sixteen rays. Many in trying to pass on the windward side were wind-drifted instead with terrible force against the thick glass. Some birds arrived more gently, fluttered up to the light, and then, dazzled, dropped slowly downward. . . . Meanwhile the rain of killed, dying, or stunned birds continued. We were struck several times by falling bodies . . . only those that fluttered gently to earth were worth saving. The rest, if they had not met death at the top, found it at the foot of the tower."

Let us turn from this harrowing story to say that the book contains much more of equal interest, but of charm instead of horror.

Varieties of British Butterflies, by F. W. Frohawk. (Ward, Lock and Co., £2 2s.)

MR. F. W. FROHAWK has for very many years been considered the greatest living authority in England on British lepidoptera. His exquisite paintings of butterflies in all the stages of their interesting life histories have made him famous. His new book, "Varieties of British Butterflies," deals only with the strange aberrations found among our butterflies. In the short Introduction Mr. Frohawk gives his opinions on the natural forces that influence the production of these "freaks of Nature" that are occasionally found in various localities. The rest of the book is devoted to the forty colour plates, figuring some of the most extraordinary varieties in well known collections, and a brief description of the forms that are most likely to be met with on a collecting expedition. The butterflies figured are all natural size and are absolutely faithful colour reproductions. It will come as a surprise to many naturalists who have not made a close study of the variations to our butterflies, to see how curious they look with the spots elongated into thin streaks, or the arrangement of the coloration and markings quite changed. Albino and melanic forms might easily be mistaken for quite different species!

L. H. N.

A Key to Modern Painting, by Charles Marriott. (Blackie, 5s.)
Vincent Van Gogh. Letters to Emile Bernard, edited, translated, and with a foreword by Douglas Lord. (The Cresset Press, 15s.)
Picasso, by Gertrude Stein. (Batsford, 7s. 6d.)
The Diary of an Art Student of the Nineties, by Alfred Thornton, N.E.A.C. (Pitman, 6s.)

SO much of the literature on modern art is addressed to the initiated and couched in language which is incomprehensible to the man in the street, that Mr. Marriott must be congratulated on presenting the matter from a new angle, with reference to everyday life, and in a manner to interest every thinking man and woman. He points out the necessity of adjusting the former conception of art, based on the classical tradition, to include Oriental, archaic and "savage" art, and draws a significant parallel: "if a white skin has been regarded as the essential

character of humanity the discovery of the coloured races would compel some readjustment of ideas on the subject." In dealing with the art of children, so much extolled at present, he emphasises the important distinction between "art" and competence. Competence ought to be of marketable value, inspiration hardly comes within the scope of monetary reward.

But in certain cases we get the artistic inspiration almost pure, and, moreover, we have something like a written commentary by the artist himself in the letters of Vincent Van Gogh. The letters to his brother Theo have long been known. Now a new set, written to the painter, Emile Bernard, is presented in a beautiful volume with reproductions of many of his pictures and facsimiles of some of the letters, giving sketches and descriptions of the pictures. So much romance has been written about Van Gogh in recent years that the facts are in danger of being obscured by the legend, and a serious contribution such as this to our knowledge of the man and the artist is to be welcomed. Gertrude Stein describes the progress of Picasso, his endless innovations, and makes the reader see the difference between nineteenth and twentieth century art. How this change came about and the battles that were fought concerning it are described by Alfred Thornton who, though "an art student of the nineties," differs from most men of his generation in that he, in a very interesting book, accepts the most modern movements in art and offers an interesting psychological explanation of surrealism.

MARY CHAMOT.

TWO HISTORICAL NOVELS

Rabble in Arms, by Kenneth Roberts. (Collins, 9s. 6d.)

Not Peace, But a Sword, by Jane Oliver. (Collins, 8s. 6d.)

AMERICA to-day is engaged with passion in exploring and interpreting her own history. Last year Mr. Kenneth Roberts' "Northwest Passage" was an outstanding example of this; he follows it up now with "Rabble in Arms" (a title taken from the contemptuous phrase used by an English general concerning the American forces that were to end by defeating him and securing American independence). The heat and hazard, the cold, disease and agonising effort of war are here, together with real men engaged in it, and the welcome, pervading tang of American humour. Above all, the book is a generous plea for the reinstatement as a national hero of that military genius, General Benedict Arnold. "If Arnold had failed us, or if we had failed him, I think that no American who reads these lines would be in the position of life in which he finds himself to-day." An exciting tale and a vivid reconstruction of events only vaguely familiar to most Englishmen, although their ancestors were so deeply involved in them.

Almost too familiar is Miss Jane Oliver's Stuart period, and she writes with competence rather than with fire. But her book has solid worth, bringing out clearly the storm and stress of religious controversy in sixteenth-century Scotland, as well as reviving a half-forgotten figure, the gentle Archbishop Leighton, who besought his contemporaries both in England and Scotland to exercise the civilised qualities of understanding and tolerance. In vain; savagery dictated men's religion then, as in so many places it dictates their politics to-day. Indeed, in some respects the book makes us conscious that our forefathers even had the advantage over us; for at least in those days a man could escape with comparative ease from his persecutors into another country—and nobody had thought of passports!

V. H. F.

William and Dorothy, by Helen Ashton. (Collins, 7s. 6d.)

TO write a novel about William and Dorothy Wordsworth is to provoke dangerous comparisons. Dorothy painted her own portrait once and for all in her Journal, and it would be foolishness on the part of any writer to add or to take away from that work of clear and shining genius. Miss Ashton has wisely stood aside and allowed Dorothy to tell the story. Whole pages of "William and Dorothy" are paraphrases or even literal transcriptions, and again and again a familiar scene reappears, daffodils along the edge of the lake, donkeys in the holly wood at Alfoxden, the day on the fells when brother and sister lay listening to the noise of waterfalls, "the voice of the air." In one important matter only does Miss Ashton depart from the guidance of the Journal. She assumes that Dorothy was deeply and hopelessly in love with Coleridge. It is not a happy assumption. The relationship between Dorothy, William and Coleridge was so rare and delicate a thing that to define it is to destroy its essential beauty. Certainly Dorothy loved Coleridge, but there is no evidence to show whether or not she was in love with him, and we can be glad that the question is one that must forever go unanswered. The pedant may complain that "William and Dorothy" is not a novel but a patchwork of extracts and quotations. Such wholesale borrowing seems a trifle immoral, yet a book of this kind may set many people reading the Journal itself in search of more information about the enchanted and enchanting Dorothy. By preserving the wording and cadences of her original Miss Ashton has succeeded in passing on intact that curious atmosphere which surrounded the Wordsworths, "The light that never was on sea or land, The consecration, and the Poet's dream." Wordsworth the elderly Sage is a sheepish figure, but the young William and Dorothy are children of the immortals.

GINA HARWOOD.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST.

A HISTORY OF THE ROYAL PAVILION AT BRIGHTON, by Henry D. Roberts (Country Life, 21s.); **A POLICY FOR BETTER AGRICULTURE**, by Lord Addison (Gollancz, 7s. 6d.); **UNCLIMBED NEW ZEALAND**, by John Pascoe (George Allen and Unwin, 16s.); **AFRICAN WOMEN**, by Sylvia Leith-Ross (Faber, 15s.); **Fiction: The Valiant Woman**, by Sheila Kaye-Smith (Cassell, 8s. 6d.); **THE GALLANT HEART**, by A. Eden Phillpotts (Rich and Cowan, 7s. 6d.); **THE TROUBLE WITH TIGERS**, by William Saroyan (Faber, 7s. 6d.).

LONDON ENTERTAINMENT

THE THEATRE

UNDER SUSPICION.—*Theatre*: Playhouse. *Authors*: Leslie Harcourt and Basil Dearden. *Players*: Walter Fitzgerald, Patricia Hilliard, William Fox, and others.

There are two kinds of theatrical thriller. The first, by means of constant black-outs, female shrieks, trap-doors, revolver shots, and mysterious Chinamen, depends on shock and ignores the probabilities. The second (and more respectable) type keeps to the main rules of detection, plays fair with the audience, and only uses the unexpected explosion for legitimate reasons. The authors of *Under Suspicion* appear to have decided to evolve a thriller which will combine the best of both genres, and they have done it surprisingly well.

On the one hand, we have plenty of pistols, we have steel shutters dropping with a sinister clang in the face of baffled C.I.D. men, and we have, best of all, the masked and sinister figure of "The Chameleon," alias "The Boss," who performs prodigious feats of impersonation and felony with great success. But on the other hand the plot is clear, and reasonably simple. There is every chance for us to guess the villain's identity, not in the dark but on the evidence offered, and the characters are recognisably human. But perhaps the most delightful feature of the play is that, contrary to all precedent, Scotland Yard remains utterly baffled, right up to the final fall of the curtain, and our last glimpse is of the culprits making a convenient and, indeed, nonchalant get-away.

As for the plot, it would be unfair to describe it in detail, or to reveal in any way the secrets so closely guarded until Act III. Suffice it to say that "The Chameleon" is a large-scale thief who thinks in terms of stealing consignments of gold on their way to the bank, and in his spare time kidnaps a professor (with a daughter, of course) in order to obtain the formula of a new poison gas. He operates under the cover of a moneylending office, with suitable secret passages to a very pleasant flat, and remains consistently about three moves ahead of Scotland Yard. One clue perhaps may be given. The list of characters in the programme quite legitimately cheats, and the intervals may well be occupied in considering, on the evidence, where the deception occurs.

I should also add that the authors have a pretty sense of humour and of character-drawing which has enabled them to avoid presenting any stock characters of the black-souled or pukka-sahib type. The crooks, indeed, are all of them amiable and rather attractive, which qualities are, of course, also the rightful attributes of the various representatives of Scotland Yard, who keep smiling for three acts despite all mockery and disaster. Of a very competent cast the most outstanding are William Fox as the young detective, Walter Fitzgerald as Barney, and Patricia Hilliard as an especially charming adventuress.

Other Plays

Spring Meeting (Ambassadors).—An exquisite comedy about a crazy Irish household, notable for Margaret Rutherford's inspired performance as Aunt Bijou. The cast also includes Zena Dare, Arthur Sinclair and W. G. Fay.

Under Your Hat (Palace).—Jack Hulbert and Cicely Courtneidge together again, with enormous and deserved success.

They Walk Alone (Shaftesbury).—Beatrix Lehmann, possibly our finest tragic actress, has a part exactly suited to her in this grim drama.

The Fleet's Lit Up (Hippodrome).—Frances Day scores a personal triumph in a very jolly musical comedy. With Stanley Lupino, Adele Dixon and Ralph Reader.



IN "UNDER SUSPICION," AT THE PLAYHOUSE
William Fox as Inspector Armitage, and Patricia Hilliard as Lucille the French crook

THE CINEMA

THE COWBOY AND THE LADY (Gaumont).—Samuel Goldwyn has for many years been Hollywood's most famous figure; his name and that of box-office have frequently been regarded as synonymous. But of recent months his reputation has shown signs of slipping. This would not be terribly serious were it not that with the Goldwyn reputation Gary Cooper, one of the finest of all screen actors, is in danger of slipping also. In *The Adventures of Marco Polo* he was given a part which he not unreasonably walked through as best he could; there was, indeed, little more he could do in such a gallimaufry of confused values and doubtful taste, but it was a sad sight for all that. As a result, it would appear that Goldwyn felt some action was necessary to retrieve the disaster, and Cooper was cast as a cowboy, in which capacity he achieved his first popularity. But alas! the box-office mind was not content with the western landscapes, the horses, and the glowing skies of Montana. For most of the film the cowboy is horseless, and instead must dance attendance on the lady, who is the oppressed daughter of a self-centred politician, and is torn between love-below-stairs and parental duty.

This means that we are treated to the somewhat unedifying scene of the lady in question, disguised as a lady's maid, in the company of two of her domestic staff, conducting a brazen seduction of the unfortunate cowboy. With every justification the cowboy throws her into a swimming pool, and as a result of this exhibition of violence she falls in love, and follows him to his ranch (morals being satisfied by a hasty marriage *en route*). Then, of course, conscience smites her, she runs back to her father, and the scene is all set for the type of harangue which Frank Capra has made so popular—the cowboy converting the hard-headed politicians to his rather woolly ideas of democracy by shouting at them over the dinner-table.

It is all rather long-winded. The film ambles along at a very leisurely pace, and the attempts at humour too often miss the mark. As the lady, Merle Oberon is handicapped by lighting and costumes which do her face and figure less than justice, and fails moreover to bring to her part that modicum of warmth and liveliness which it so badly needs. As the cowboy, Gary Cooper has little chance to use his talent, and contents himself by exploiting his technique and by looking incredibly handsome. He has, however, one good scene, when, in the skeleton of his half-constructed homestead, he enacts a visionary evening party with the mute and astonished assistance of a gang of fellow-cowboys. Here is attained something of the fantasy which one would like to see more often in film comedies. Beyond that, there are all too brief scenes of rolling plains, herds of cattle, and magnificent horsemanship.

Other Films

The Mikado (Leicester Square).—Gilbert and Sullivan's opera has been transferred to the screen in a blaze of Technicolor, but with alterations and omissions which may offend devotees.

The Young in Heart (Odeon).—A highly amusing comedy marred by the intrusion of forced whimsicality and untoward sentiment. Excellent acting by Roland Young, Billie Burke, and Douglas Fairbanks jun.

Quai des Brumes (Academy).—A fine French film in a dockland setting. The story is tragic, the drama nobly felt, and there are superb performances by Jean Gabin and Michele Morgan.

The Citadel (Empire).—In spite of certain minor faults, this adaptation of Dr. Cronin's story of the medical profession must be reckoned the most important British film so far. Robert Donat leads a genuinely all-star cast.
GEORGE MARDEN.

THE HUNTING WEEK



THE HON. GUY CUBBITT, THE MASTER, GIVES A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE TO THE YOUNG ENTRY AT A CHILDREN'S MEET OF THE CRAWLEY AND HORSHAM

WITH the release of the country from frost and snow, many hacks have been able to score outstanding hunts. The Oakley ran for eighteen miles recently, the Warwickshire had a rare day in their Shuckburgh country, while the Essex Union found compensation for being stopped over Christmas by a good gallop and long point. Foot-and-mouth disease has closed both V.W.H. countries—each pack will require a new Master next season—but the Croome have done well. Lord Coventry is being joined in the mastership of this pack by Mr. M. Stapleton-Martin.

Fog has interfered considerably with sport in the Shires, but recently the Quorn had a good day from Thorpe Satchville. Sir Harold Nutting's decision to carry on the Quorn mastership next season has caused universal satisfaction.

When the Old Berkshire met on January 9th at Tubney House the Master's wife made everyone welcome. In the absence of the Master, Jack Pickford was in charge of the mixed pack. After some disappointments, an interesting hunt started with a fox disturbed on the old canal by Drayton. Going away as if for Hendred Cowleaze the fox made a sharp right-hand turn, and came back over the canal. Hounds got on better terms near the Hanney-Steventon road and began to force the pace, but not for long. On the far side of the Oxford-Wantage road the flooded meadows by Barnstaple Brook bore witness to the rapid thaw, and hounds were brought to their noses. The pace eased as they puzzled through the flood waters. More than once news came of their fox—tired, brush dragging, and not far ahead. Under normal conditions hounds might well have settled his account. But it was not to be.

A GREAT COTSWOLD DAY

On Monday the 9th, the Cotswold dog-hounds met at Withington; hounds first found in Compton Grove, going away to Bow Bank, turning left-handed over the hill pointing for Cleeveley, where the fox was lost.

An outlier was found near Turner's Gorse. Hounds went away over Lower Farm to Lawrence's Gorse, going through this and away over Shipton Downs, they crossed the road into Hazelton Grove, through this, and the Milkwells, and bore left-handed with Rixons on the right, continuing on through Raspberry Brake to Salperton Park, where hounds checked. Recovering the line, the pack hunted back over Shipton Downs, turning right-handed over the road, scent failing near Lower Hampen after a good hunt of fifty minutes.

Finding in Lawrence's Gorse, hounds

went away past Totmore, over Mr. May's farm to Turner's Gorse. Leaving this on the right, they crossed the main Oxford-Gloucester road. Running over that lovely line of country, with some big walls and no wire, hounds soon reached Compton Abdale, going through Captain Mayhew's good fox preserves, hounds put their fox to ground just beyond, after a very fast thirty minutes.

The pack were next taken to Lady Grove, where a fox was soon away, over Upcot Farm, and down to the Withington road. Here our pilot ran parallel with the road, swinging left, he went through Major Jackson's gardens and set his mask for Foxcote. Going straight through the Grove and Withington Hill Belt and on, just touching Upcot Larches. He ran a straight line to Withington Wood, and our fox was viewed just in front of hounds, but, unfortunately, hounds had to be stopped owing to foot-and-mouth restrictions, which was hard luck for hounds, as they fully deserved their fox. This was a hunt at racing pace, of thirty-five minutes, and ended a great day.

A SIX MILE POINT

After a terrible experience in the opening week of the New Year, followers of the Essex Union were compensated by scoring the best hunt of the season so far on the occasion of their first outing in the second week. When Orsett Cock was the meeting place, the conditions were ideal, and finding first in Rainbow Shaw, the bitch pack, with nineteen and a half couple on, ran to and through St. Saviour's over Mucking Flats into the Fernery, and thence over the marshes, to lose their first fox close to Tilbury Fort after forty minutes.

Then followed a really first-class hunt on a straight-necked fox from the Privets at Orsett. Hounds ran in close order and at a great pace towards Golden Bridge over Lime-kiln Farm. Then leaving Lime-kiln Gorse on their right, they pointed for Great and Little Maltravers and, turning left, then ran on over the old point-to-point course to the railway.

Continuing over the hill they ran across the new point-to-point course past the car park to Nightingale's Nest, through the rough field adjoining, over the arterial road, through Clarke's Wood, turning first leftwards through Pickett's Bushes, then right-handed through Barn Wood and bending to the right away from the Brentwood road to lose their gallant fox at Herongate on the road near Mount Thrift and within hail of the Master's house after a really great hunt of sixty-five minutes with a point of six miles.

The Fitzwilliam had a first-class day's hunting on Wednesday, January 11th. The meet was at Mr. Warth's house, Raunds Grange; as usual, a large number of the inhabitants of Raunds turned out on foot, and there are no better sportsmen anywhere.

Webster's Bushes was the first draw. The fox went away towards Denford Ash, and hounds were soon running hard, with this covert on their left, to cross the Thrapston road to Wood Lodge. They ran on well across Mr. Chapman's farm to Chequer Mill, and lost after a fast gallop of twenty-five minutes.

Hounds could do nothing with a fox from Denford Ash covert; but with another found in Raunds Old Meadow, hounds ran very fast to Denford Ash, made a left-handed ring to the Thrapston Pits before crossing the Thrapston road and the Titchmarsh Lane to hunt on more slowly to George's Thorns. The fox was lost just beyond after a good hunt of fifty minutes.

Mr. and Miss Clarke's hospitality was doubly welcome when the Grafton met at Silverstone Fields on January 14th. With a hard frost overnight, not only were the gateways like iron, but the short grass was nearly as hard. The Master, hunting the dog pack, decided to take a chance in the woods. A fox was soon afoot in Bucknells, but hounds could not really bustle him through the terribly thick undergrowth of this large woodland.

FORTY-FIVE MINUTES IN THE OPEN

As they turned back towards Green Man, probably with a fresh fox, a welcome holloa over the lane made us hope that they would be able to run on in the open, bad going or no bad going. It was evident that scent had not improved, but hounds worked on past Priesthayre Farm over a very enjoyable line of country, hunting on to Old Mountains.

The fox knew every likely hole, and had probably wasted time trying the earths here, for suddenly, as though on better terms, hounds began to drive on towards Astwell Castle. Hounds swung to the left down to the railway, which they crossed and recrossed almost immediately as the fox again made an ineffectual effort to get into the drain by Helmdon Station. Disappointed, the fox turned sharp back through the small enclosures behind the vicarage and, now glued to him, hounds ran on past Falcutt, catching him dead beaten as he emerged from a hedgerow on Mr. Geoffrey Lees' farm. Hounds had hunted for forty-five minutes in the open and were touched; the point was four miles.

WEST DEAN PARK SHOOT



MOVING UP TO THE "POINT," THE FIRST STAND OF THE DAY

ONE of the best-known shooting estates of the Edwardian period was West Dean Park. Its situation was naturally admirable, and it was one of the country houses particularly favoured by King Edward VII. The owner of the estate, the late Mr. Willie James, and his wife were among the monarch's personal friends, and in those days the shoot was largely developed to suit the King's needs. It was arranged to provide a number of stands yielding high birds, and it was also a very convenient shoot, which involved little walking for the Royal guest.

In order to make matters even easier, a special rustic lunch-room or pavilion was built at the arboretum end of the park, and this was the scene of many excellent lunches, though history does not relate that the spot is hallowed by any particular association with important affairs of State. Mrs. Willie James will long be remembered as one of the most famous of the Edwardian hostesses, and the house at West Dean contains many interesting and historic relics of her distinguished house parties.

Now a pheasant shoot is not a relatively fixed proposition such as a celebrated moor. Its woodland coverts grow, and change in the quarter of a century or so since Edward the Peace-maker is inevitable.

The park adjoins Goodwood, lying below the Trundle, and is mainly wooded with large beech trees, which favour the chalk. These are probably of about the same age as the Goodwood beeches, which, having reached and passed their maturity, had to be felled a year or so ago. The beech is a fine tree for getting birds well up to sail high over guns; but it is also a prodigious spreader of canopy, and in this shade no undergrowth can flourish. Little by little all the coppice growth of hazel or chestnut dies off, and a beech wood of maturing age is a cold covert.

In general the spurs on the face of the South Downs provide excellent, well placed coverts, but as the heights are steep and the guns stand in the valleys they are not very easy woods to drive towards the end of the season. The tendency of pheasants is always to run up-hill, and, though the West Dean coverts are



THE FIRST STAND. MR. BLUNDELL IN THE FOREGROUND



ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPE OF THE DOWNS. GUNS TAKING UP POSITION AT PARKFIELD

on rather more mildly undulating ground than most of their neighbours, very much the same problems confront them. Once the coverts are bare it is not always easy to produce a steady slow rise of birds, and there is a tendency to flush in rather larger packets than is desirable.

The main Chichester-Midhurst road goes through the shoot, and on the ground west of this road is High Down, which, as its name suggests, provides some spectacular birds. On the south side the estate rises over the Downs and goes down into Westfield Bottom on the Chichester-Singleton road. This in the past provided excellent partridge shooting, for the general conditions there are closely similar to those in Hampshire—that is to say, chalk downs with grass and valleys with rich cornland. The bag varies with the year and partridge conditions, but in the days of yore and of Prince Dhuleep Singh more than a hundred brace of partridges were killed in two drives over Westfield Bottom.

The special value of this stretch is the tall screen of oak and ash trees which

make the birds come really high and fast, and as there is usually a south-westerly wind from the Channel driving into the funnel of the valley practically every covey has a curl on it, which calls for special skill and marksmanship.

The shoot is, however, better known for its high pheasants than for its partridge-driving amenities. Besides Hightown, already mentioned, there are the two drives out of the arboretum and over the luncheon hut. In these, birds are driven practically from the crest of the Down, and if they rise early in the beat they come down and over the guns at astonishing heights. Even these birds are thought to be surpassed by those from Chequers Wood when it is driven from the south-west.

It is not difficult to visualise the shoot as it was in King Edward's spacious times, but it is quite impossible to draw any comparison between two such widely different periods. The probability is that the shoot could regain its old fame and produce no less remarkable bags if it were once again developed with equal intensity; but it would be a costly business to attempt to-day.



THE STEEP NORTHERN SLOPE OF THE DOWNS



MAJOR P. P. HADOW IN THE ARBORETUM

THE WARREN COPSE STAND:
MAJOR J. CARLISLE IN ACTIONMR. STANLEY BOND, TENANT
OF WEST DEAN

A FISHERMAN'S DIARY

P.E.P.—NETTING FROM CORACLES—PIKE TRAPS—FRESH-WATER FISH IN THE SEA

IHAVE found a valuable ally for those of us who are fighting for the welfare of our rivers. It is P.E.P. (Political and Economic Planning), which recently issued an excellent broadsheet (No. 136) on the subject of the control of rivers. It deals with many of the problems which have already been discussed on this page. It gives special attention to the question of pollution, giving examples of attempts to overcome the evil effects of crude sewage. It explains the system of control which at present exists over our waterways, and makes clear that the machinery for dealing with the conflicting interests concerning them is in great need of reform.

The pamphlet points out the growing use of rivers as a means of recreation. Besides fishing, both boating and swimming are increasing in popularity. However, from the angler's point of view, boats, and especially speed boats, are very unwelcome, and it can be most annoying to approach one's favourite pool and find sparsely clad figures disporting themselves in the middle of it. A friend of mine, who had rented a stretch of dry-fly water in the south of England, had plenty to say when he came round a bend of the river to find a gramophone on the bank and the son of his landlord about to dive into the water.

CORACLES

In South Wales, especially on the Teifi, trouble arises from time to time over the coracle fishing. In the summer of last year an excellent book, entitled "British Coracles and Irish Curraghs," by James Hornell, was published by Quaritch (7s. 6d.). It deals comprehensively with coracles, describing their construction, history and uses.

As the question of coracle fishing seems still to be simmering in South Wales, I feel that a short description of the method employed, when netting from a coracle, is of interest. Here, briefly, is Mr. Hornell's account.

The net used comprises two sheets of netting, the "armouring" and the "lint." The "armouring" is of large mesh (5in. "bar"). It is ninety-two meshes long and four deep. The "lint" varies in mesh, according to the season, between 2in., 1½in., and 1¼in. "bar." The maximum length of net permissible is 20ft.

The two nets are joined together along top, bottom and ends. The "lint," when towed, billows out in the form of a great shallow bag behind the "armouring." The foot rope is leaded at intervals. The net is suspended from a head rope by loops of finer rope, the stapling line, attached at intervals to sixteen horn rings, running on the head rope. Six rings are attached to corks, five plain rings being spaced at intervals at the centre of the net. This stapling line is secured to a non-running ring, lashed to the head rope. The other end of it is fastened to a reeving rope, one end of which is free.

In operation, two coracles tow the net down-stream. In one, A, the less experienced man, holds one end of the head rope, while B, in the other coracle, holds slackly the other end and the free end of the reeving rope. When a fish strikes, B shouts to A, who instantly slacks the head rope. B simultaneously lets go the reeving rope and hauls in the head rope. This makes the rings of the stapling slip along the head rope, causing the net to bunch and imprison the fish. The coracles converge; B, the more experienced, extracts the fish and despatches it with his club.



NETTING CHUB IN SWEDEN

STRANGE VICTIMS

That most useful invention, the pike trap, makes strange captures. I gave one to a friend in Suffolk, who put it in the river and was surprised when she hauled up five small carp, all in the trap at the same time. The keeper at Leckford, on the Test, told me that he had found in one trap seven small pike; while at Nursling a trap, baited with a dead roach, accounted for 26lbs. of eels in one night.

A salmon entered one at Longstock, but escaped after playing havoc with the trap. One salmon, however, has been caught, accidentally, at Nursling, though I was told that the state of the trap, the next day, had to be seen to be believed.

Fish are not the only victims. I have heard of water-rats, two otters (separately!), and any amount of dabchicks being caught, and on one occasion, also at Nursling, a cormorant.

When the trap has been left on the bank, all kinds of birds and animals have been found inside, including coots, moorhens, rats, and rabbits.

An owner of fishing on the River Wallop was even lamenting the efficiency of the pike trap. It had exterminated all the pike in his water, and, as a result, he was being much troubled by quantities of very small trout. He was heard to pray for the advent of a heron!

This seems to show that it is possible to upset the balance of nature.

A RUN OF CHUB

Everyone has heard of a run of salmon or a run of sea trout. In the Swedish River Em, where Mr. Gavin Clegg caught his world's record sea trout, there is, usually, in late August, a run of chub. These fish enter the river in large numbers from the Baltic. To the coarse fisherman they would provide a paradise, but they become a great nuisance to the sea trout fisherman; for they delight in taking his small greased-line flies, especially any with red about them, and even the 40's, which are used at night. It is most annoying to get a

pull and find another wretched chub on the end of one's line; for they choose the best sea trout lies to indulge in their pestering.

Many of them are caught in specially constructed traps or netted in the sea and up the river, as in Sweden they have a market value. They are in fine condition, and run up to six or seven pounds in weight.

The Baltic must be one of the few seas where fresh-water fish are to be found in the sea itself. I have watched a certain Swedish doctor casting his "plug" bait into the ocean from a boat moored off the mouth of the river. I have seen him haul in pike, perch and chub, which are among the river fish that survive in the brackish waters of the Baltic.

When the chub are in the river, I have listened to the language of sea trout fishermen when they were not being entertained by hearing my own.

MERGANSERS

A keeper in East Sutherland writes of the following incident:

"One morning I was walking by the river, when I saw, some way off, a merganser fishing. After a very difficult stalk I succeeded in getting close enough to shoot. My dog retrieved the bird. When I held it upside down, I shook out of its mouth ten young fish, comprising six salmon parr of about four inches long, two brown trout of a similar size, and two salmon fry.

"From experience I find that the merganser and goosander are, on these northern rivers, worse enemies of fish than the cormorant. I must admit that the cormorant will kill a larger fish; but he will kill far fewer than the other two divers.

"On one occasion, some years ago, I killed a merganser, which, on being examined, was found to contain no fewer than seventeen fish inside it!"

There is no question that these three birds are most unwelcome on any river, and this letter is further evidence of the harm that they will do to a salmon or trout fishery.

OUTPOST OF THE CONSULAR SERVICE?

I heard of an amusing incident, which seems to show that some people still regard Eire as a very foreign land.

A soldier of high rank, who was stationed in India, returned home on leave. Deciding to spend a fishing holiday on the west coast of Eire, he visited a travel agency, which took great pains to satisfy his needs. Everything was in order, and the day of departure arrived, when the telephone at the agency rang.

"Look here!" said an agitated voice. "Are you quite sure that there is a British consul at Clifden?" It was the soldier.

I can only hope that long residence abroad was responsible for this erroneous view of conditions across the Irish Sea. From my own experience the only passport which is necessary to ensure a warm welcome is a fishing rod, a gun, or a hunting crop.

Eire is, I hear, making great efforts to encourage the visiting angler.

NOTE : Ribble.—It has been a good spawning year for both salmon and sea trout; 1,118 salmon redds and 1,618 sea trout redds had been counted and checked by mid-December. Last year the salmon redds were 790, but it was not possible to make a count of sea trout redds since 1934, when 961 was the number recorded. The spawning figures have shown a steady increase ever since counting began about eight years ago, due partly to stocking and partly to various other causes. ROY BEDDINGTON.

SHOOTING TOPICS



ONE of the problems of our times is the difference between practical forestry and game covert. The average Government block of post-War planting is too big to be very manageable, though, had they been laid out with really wide rides the sacrifice in acreage would probably have paid handsomely in shooting rents and in real safety from fire. In the past, coppice with standards, which was excellent for game, was the only very widely practised system except on some great estates. As things stand to-day, coppice wood is not a really paying proposition, and the naturally bent oak which built wooden ships now finds no demand.

The average country estate is to-day not large enough nor the economic future sound enough to justify a great deal of faith in forestry, and shooting rents provide a far better return. Luckily the sequence of plantations in England has never been uniform, and if one big wood gets bare it is ripe for the axe, while probably on another part of the estate a small mixed plantation is just making headway. These plantations, if not too large, are excellent from the keeper's point of view for about ten years : that is, from five to fifteen or so years' growth. As there is usually a sequence from year to year of the ground laid down, and the planting is mixed conifers, larch and ash, or a mixture suitable to the particular ground, private forestry will probably carry on adequate game coverts for many years to come. But it is quite clear that we cannot, as our ancestors did, plant some coverts purely for game, others as a sop to forestry. There have always been two points of view—that of the forester, whose ideal is the dark, lifeless, canopied groves of Central Europe, and that of the sportsman. It will be interesting to see the result of the post-War State schemes, those big blocks. "Why grumble?" said a philosophic friend. "At the end of the next war, when we are dead or living in caves, they will be full of roe and we shall be able to shoot them with bows and arrows!" There's a genial optimist for you!

PHEASANT CROSSES

In those far-off days before the last War some estates put down the Reeves pheasant, a bird with several feet of tail. These were tried at Lord Walsingham's shoot at Merton and, I believe, also at Tring. There was a general understanding that they were not to be shot, but, unfortunately, the hen Reeves bird is hardly distinguishable from an ordinary cock pheasant when on the wing, and guns shot down the ladies, to the gradual extinction of the introduction. Some Reeves blood, however, survives in hybrids, and in Berkshire it is not unusual to find a very odd cross pheasant in the bag. For a time I remember that there were a few Reeves pheasants on the Wrekin in Shropshire, but the last time I was shooting near there nothing was remembered of them, except that a stuffed specimen was preserved at an inn near by.

AN EXPENSIVE HEN

We are so accustomed to the pheasant in England that we are prone to overlook that it is a relatively recent introduction

into the U.S.A. It is, however, spreading very naturally and, in spite of serious vermin attack, has proved adaptable and able to weather the extremes of climate far better than was hoped.

Mr. Raymond Kellett, an American sportsman of great enthusiasm and hospitality, invited a visiting Briton to shoot, and lent him a gun. It was "upland shooting," that is shooting over dogs, and soon the dog found and a brace of pheasants flushed. The Briton was lucky—he got both the cock and the hen—but, as Mr. Kellett explains, it was not so good, for in that particular county there is a fifty-dollar fine for shooting a hen pheasant! "What did you do?" I asked, for I was curious. "I took the damn hen away from him, stuffed it in a hole, and drove on another mile to another beat. You see, I am head of the Game Protection Committee in that area myself!"

FEEDING DEER

For a number of years now the question "To feed or not to feed?" has as much influenced the minds of proprietors of deer forests as the dogging and driving argument used to engage an earlier generation. Those who argue against feeding, and their numbers are decreasing, base their arguments on the need for preventing the elements of artificiality entering into deer-stalking. But it must be remembered that it has been impossible for many years for the red deer of Scotland to be completely natural. The true habitat of the cervidae is a wood, certainly in winter. For various reasons this is denied to deer in Scotland, and they are unable to move in winter to the ground they would wish to go to. Feeding, therefore, becomes not only a means of improving heads, but almost a question of humanity. And, once one has decided to feed, is it a matter of great importance whether one chooses cubes of concentrated calcium or some homelier diet? What would seem to me to be a much more arguable proposition is how late into the spring and early summer one is justified in continuing to feed, when the stags have their own natural food in abundance. That obviously is merely one of the practises of horn-culture, which the true-blue school abominates. If one reads the old authorities on stalking—St. John, Scrope, and their contemporaries—there is never a reference to a stag's horns. It was the body of the beast that mattered with them.

THE NORTHERN SEASON

The end of another shooting season is very nearly here, and it cannot be said to have been an altogether satisfactory one. It has been dominated to a most unusual extent by political alarms, and the weather has played almost as many tricks as the dictators. When grouse are sitting one can view with equanimity any except the worst and most prolonged of storms, for experience has shown that the red grouse will remain sitting under the most unpromising conditions. But when a blast of blisteringly cold weather catches the young chicks in the first week or two it is a different story. That is what happened last year. We had the mildest spring almost that I can remember. I got two or three letters from friends

in Yorkshire reporting grouse eggs in early April, and then we had some extremely cold weather in May and June. Grouse came out of it better than was expected. In eastern Inverness-shire, in Angus, at present the main axis of big bags, in the Dee valley, things went pretty well; but a lot of moors in Yorkshire and the Lowlands were hard hit. Partridges and wild pheasants have been rather disappointing too in the north of England, and in one part of Yorkshire I know well there was the worst outbreak of gapes on record. But whole tracts of the north of England have gone out of game in the last twenty years. Too few keepers is the trouble, and too many feathered gentlemen in black.

WILDFOWLERS' WEATHER

The Christmas weather had grave disadvantages for those who were organising set-piece covert shoots, but it has been a blessing to wildfowlers. Actually at Christmas there was too much ice about at many of the regular flighting places, but there have been enormous numbers of wildfowl, chiefly mallard and wigeon, on many sheltered stretches of inland water which do not normally hold them. Moreover, a good many back-end covert shoots have been enlivened by an unexpected display of woodcock, which have demanded and obtained their customary *feux de joie*. It is well known that there is no more enthusiastic flight-shooter than the King, and during his recent visit to Woodbastwick he will have been able to enjoy the best flighting in England at Ranworth. So much of the King's life has to be lived in public that one has no wish to write detailed accounts of his private pleasures, but it is permissible to say that during his visit he had two first-class evening flights, though the morning flights and the annual Hickling coot shoot had to be cancelled owing to the severe frosts.

WILDFOWL IN THE SOUTH

Truth to tell, there is little fowl nowadays on the south coast, and what with aeroplanes, speedboats, torpedo craft, gunnery practice, and the general racket, a fowler who goes to Pagham may be considered lucky if he gets more than a leash of birds and a liver chill. This is very different not only from the classics of the early nineteenth century but from the immediate post-War period. During the War wildfowling was stopped under D.O.R.A. There was a good reason : the boom of a punt gun is not easily identifiable, and in a trick of fog or mist might sound like the prelude to a general engagement with the Hun. The years of quiet made a profound difference, and for some years after the War fowling at Pagham, Itchenor and in the Solent was astonishingly good. To-day it is worthless unless you live down there and seize an occasional favourable opportunity. But it is a lesson that quiet and sanctuary are essential for adequate fowl.

TWO ESTABLISHMENTS FOR A "FRENCHMAN"

One of the problems which still remain unsolved is the question of the French partridge. Does it lay two nests, one incubated by the cock, the other by the hen? This suggestion was put forward

some years ago, and a certain amount of evidence was adduced. This odd but useful trick is fairly common with birds more closely related to the "Frenchman" than our grey partridge, and it is quite possible. One of the best French field naturalists gave me his view that it very often happened, but was not a sound bet so far as the majority of pairs were concerned. As he put it, a young French cock might incubate in his second season, but he did not think that older cocks showed the same urge. English keepers are admittedly uninformed about it, and I have never succeeded in finding a provable second nest myself.

This does not disprove the theory. I have never seen that essential intimacy which fertilises the partridge egg. I have asked for years, and the average keeper passes through life without having seen this. In the same way, I have never met a man who saw a deer drop a fawn. Obviously these things happen, but it is equally certain that, though we may know a lot about the home life of some birds and animals, there is a lot we do not know!

From time to time a new sub-species of pheasant is introduced. It is a practice which I encourage, for I like a variegated bag, and, so far as I know, this country has an almost magical gift for absorbing all sorts of sub-species of pheasant, and in a few years they become simply

"ordinary" pheasants and are as democratic as can be. I do not know whether our old English cock pheasants are a special attraction, but it is pretty obvious that they do not lack sex appeal. Foreign ladies achieve a greater success than foreign cocks. I was told of a case where some Prince Albert cocks and hens were turned out in a large garden. The ladies achieved a great success, but nasty bullying English cock pheasants practically picked every feather off the imported male nobility and they had to be put in the aviary to recover.

"And the cross-breds?" "Well," said my informant, "I think all these Prince Alberts must have married chorus girls. The broods were very, very undistinguished—and a bit precocious!"

THE MOUNTAIN PARTRIDGE

From time to time a partridge variation occurs which is almost as distinctively abnormal as the melanistic mutant pheasant. Usually it is deemed to be a cross between the ordinary grey partridge and a French partridge, though some people prefer to consider it has a dash of grouse. Actually no cross between these different birds is known, and in nature hybrids are very, very scarce. These birds are very dark indeed. The head and neck are buff, but the main colour of the body is almost liver-coloured, shading to almost black,

though most features are margined with a narrow white band. This variety was known years ago and was once given a separate name (*Perdix montana*). It is not uncommon in Lorraine and the Ardennes, but a rare break in Britain. I heard quite accidentally of a bird of this variety having been shot, but by the time I had really run down the incident it had been dissipated in the kitchen. Such is the power of suggestion that I was solemnly told: "It tasted more like grouse than partridge—no doubt at all of it being a cross!"

PIGEON CROPS

The wood-pigeon is a nuisance because not only will he descend and do a lot of damage to a field of "seeds," but he is almost omnivorous. I have cut out the crops of many pigeons, and where in late autumn one finds acorns and beech mast, in February one may find anything! Pigeons will often play havoc with kale and arrive from the Continent with voracious appetites for a swift turn-over. In the old days they were a special pest to beans, and probably the disappearance of beans as a crop is due to the difficulty and expense of warding off pigeon attack. If there is any wheat about it suffers badly, and there is no doubt that a good deal of the maize scattered as "feed" for game birds finds its way to these international brigades of thieves. THE RETRIEVER.

GOLF BY BERNARD DARWIN ON DOING THE SAME THING

AT much the same moment at which these words burst into the glory of print I hope to be playing a pleasant game. It is not golf, but is in one respect an example of what our golf ought to be, in that it consists in doing the same thing at the same time and in the same way. If all is well, a friend and I shall be journeying westward in his car, and everything, please goodness, will happen as it has happened before—the glass of beer of a particular brand at a particular inn when the sun is over the yard-arm, the sandwich and cider lunch (scrumptious!) at exactly the same spot by the roadside looking over a lovely common of gorse and heather, the final taking in of petrol where the big yew tree almost hides the church from the road. The game, childish but agreeable, consists in trying to remember the names of not merely every village but every landmark on the two hundred and something miles of road just before we come to it; and I really think we are rather good at it. My friend, by dint of longer experience, is, I admit, on the whole very superior. There are certain things that he can always do better than I can. He is, for instance, undefeated and undefeatable at knowing precisely when we shall see a certain notice about "Cottage Teas"; he is better at the name of a particular Shropshire stream, and at whether Brimfield comes before Bromfield or *vice versa*. On the other hand, I too have "my moments of glad grace." It was I that discovered Little Brampton; I know the name of a village where there is the "topiarist" cottage and he nearly always forgets it; I have caught him tripping over the New Inn, and, till I had pointed it out, he had never observed the gorgeous signboard of the Sandys Arms. In fact, we each have our good strokes, and we vary very little in the playing of them.

What has this game to do with golf? At first sight very little; and yet it is an illustration, in one way, of how most of us do play golf, and in another, of how we ought to play it but don't. It resembles the way in which we do play, in that each of us has his particular bunkers which nearly always trap him and of which he is always afraid. There is that Shropshire stream, for instance. I know the name—now; I am saying it over to myself every day; but when I know that it is drawing near I shall probably lose my nerve and forget it again. On the other hand, there are certain holes that we approach with a serene confidence and nearly always play well. These correspond with the stretches of road of which I feel a thorough master and so that I can reel off the next three villages without fear or hesitation.

Now as to the way in which we ought to play and don't. We ought to get to the same place on the course at the same moment and in the same manner, and we ought to know that we are going to do so. The people who can do that are very, very rare, and personally I enjoy watching them most of all. Some watchers profoundly disagree with me. They like to see the great recoverers, who drive into the rough and get a miracu-

lous three, then reach the green faultlessly in two, only to take three putts and do a five. I, on the contrary, get a greater thrill from the man who gets four after four with perfect, even colourless, accuracy. It is a question of the frame of mind, as to which neither side will ever give way. I remember many years ago a protracted argument with a friend as to whether, if Providence would grant us one wish, we would play golf like Braid or like Taylor. He was for Braid, supremely glorious but with a very occasional hook; I was for J. H., right down the middle over and over again; and when at length, at a late hour we took our chamber candlesticks, I had forcibly to shut him in to his room, still arguing.

That argument of lang syne took place at Rye, and it came back to me when I was there a fortnight ago watching the President's Putter. I thought of it when Mr. Greenly was winning the final, because he has a good deal of this precious gift of doing the same thing. I said last week that the finish of every one of his shots is just like the finish of every other, and what an invaluable monotony is that! I thought of it, likewise, when Mr. Crawley was playing his very best golf in the foursomes for the Croome Shield. Mr. Crawley has, by dint of an amount of practice that would have destroyed one less strong, made himself extraordinarily mechanical, and when the machine is working to perfection there is an almost maddening fascination in watching it. *A propos*, I recall an interesting remark of Mr. Johnny Fischer, the American Amateur Champion of 1936, on this subject. It will be remembered that Mr. Fischer beat Mr. Crawley in last summer's Walker Cup match at St. Andrews, by means of an inhumanly brilliant second round which contained six threes in a row. I was talking to Mr. Fischer about it afterwards, when he praised Mr. Crawley's great accuracy and added that this was the sort of golfer that he liked playing against, because it made for a good match. Most of us would, perhaps, prefer a little less accuracy in an opponent; but I know what Mr. Fischer meant, namely, that the moral certainty that his enemy would go straight had a stimulating effect on himself and the result would be a battle of holes done in the right score and not a "dog-fight." This is a high and serious point of view, such as I have not often been able to take, but I can understand the feeling. I used to experience it when playing with Mr. de Montmorency, with whom I had many matches. Altogether apart from the pleasure of having a delightful adversary, there was a stern and stirring pleasure in the knowledge that such loop-holes as he would give would be accidental ones and would, as near as might be, never come from a wild shot. Sometimes the effect was crushing, but generally it was stimulating, and I went the less crooked because I knew that he would go straight. The same thing over and over again—that is the most profitable way of playing golf; and if it sounds a little dull we need not be frightened; it is a dullness we shall never experience.

CORRESPONDENCE

"THE USE AND ABUSE OF THE DEER DOG"

SIR—I read with interest tinged with disapproval the article written by Mr. Gavin Maxwell in your publication of December 31st, 1938. Mr. Maxwell has seen fit to generalise in his condemnation of the idle stalker who makes use of a dog to drive a deliberately wounded hind to the roadside. He then accuses the man who in the winter has neither car nor pony "of providing the solution by a deer dog at the expense of a great deal of unthinkable cruelty," and goes on to quote a personal experience during a past season.

In defence of deer forests and deer stalkers I take issue with a very sweeping and to my mind ignorant statement. I would suggest to Mr. Maxwell that—

- (i) neither proprietors nor tenants are quite as ignorant as he would believe them to be;
- (ii) deer forests usually have deer ponies all the year round;
- (iii) that the unfortunate "forest" quoted in the article smacks suspiciously of sheep ground, and can only be judged as an unpleasant incident of an extreme kind.

In conclusion, I would like to add that I myself own a number of pure-bred deerhounds, but only run them at a cold stag. It is a mistake to think that their activities will entirely "clear" the forest.—LOVAT.

ADVENTURE IN JERUSALEM

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR—The streets of Old Jerusalem, like those of Venice, are unlike all others. They form a labyrinth of lanes, of stone lanes. The houses are close together, and there is no room for wheeled traffic.

Where the sunlight strikes through the arches and between the overhanging walls it reveals great blocks of granite and limestone rubbed smooth by the shoulders of generations of citizens. The contrast between the deep shadows and the white light is dazzling in intensity. I stopped at one of the open-fronted shops to buy a walking-stick. The owner had gone up the street for a cup of coffee, and had left his goods in charge of a large woolly sheep tied up outside. When this animal saw that I seriously proposed to do business, it rose on its hind legs and placed its feet upon the stall in a protective manner. It then gave several loud "baas." On hearing this appeal the owner, a Jew, came shuffling down towards me.

Supported by my new staff, which was bound with leather and adorned by tassels, I began to climb a steep by-lane. Suddenly,

to my alarm, I saw a huge camel striding down upon me. There was no time to retreat, and no recess in which I could shelter. His neck was stretched out, and he was coming too fast to stop. Across his hump and beyond his flanks bulged bundles of merchandise. These swept the walls and completely prevented passage. There was only one thing to do. Face downwards I dropped upon the stones below me, as close to the wall as I could squeeze.

The great spongy feet squelched by, just missing my head. A shadow and a smell of camel passed and was gone. I got to my feet and examined the state of my clothes, which defies description.

Enough excitement for one morning? Perhaps. But I wanted to renew my acquaintance with the Temple area, the Haram al Sherif, and if possible in the blaze of noonday, and free from the guides and tourists.

I had already explored the legitimate approach by The Street of the Chain, shown in the photograph, but now I wished to find some private entrance. In the majesty of its perfect proportions the Dome of the Rock stood alone amid the acres of the vast enclosure, paved with the great sheets of stone which no Jew may tread, lest his feet should trample the Holy Vessels, which he believes to be still hidden below.

It was almost noon. All the faithful were at prayer within. A vast gulf lay between them and me, a Christian unbeliever. My very presence in that place at that hour was a defiance of Moslem law.

Softly in the white stillness I stole forward, a little blot upon a great picture. Suddenly I was attacked. From behind a big stone a son of Islam, with rising fury, had watched my advance. Armed with a whip, he bore down upon me, shouting Arabic curses which I could not understand. But the whip which he laid about my loins, and the buffet which banged me, demanded instant flight. Preserving very little dignity, I retired in fair order, repeating to myself a saying used there long ago: "The zeal of Thine House hath eaten me." This valiant defender of the Faith could not quite reach my waistcoat. He was about six years old.—F. K. S.

THE BABY SEAL

TO THE EDITOR
SIR—For some years, in late November or early December, I have visited the Farne Islands to see the grey seal (*Halicoreus grypus*) in its breeding season.

This year's visit has been of extreme interest, in all probability largely due to the favourable weather. After landing on the island, where most seals had offspring, the usual cautious approach was made, keeping well below the sky-line, and through glasses, some three hundred yards away, I saw a fortnight old baby fall off a ledge into the water. The mother immediately appeared, and, by careful steering but with considerable difficulty, assisted the youngster to

clamber up on to the ledge again. I am enclosing a photograph of the baby taken directly after its mishap. In this, I think, the expression on the face is indicative of the shock sustained. The young seal's countenance is capable of a great variety of expression.

I was also fortunate in seeing, at the water's edge, a mother suckling her young. Another mother, torn between maternal instinct and fear of strangers, gradually climbed some thirty feet from the sea and fed her plaintively crying baby as we were leaving.—E. J. WILLIAMS.

THE VISITING CARD GAME

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR—The Christmas Card game described in a recent Casual Commentary reminds me of a pleasant hour spent in a country house which some friends had taken for the summer.

"What about 'visiting-card bridge'?" it was suggested.

Rules were hastily drawn up. The cards, of which there were about sixty, were dealt between the five of us. The card with the highest face value was to take the trick. Which card was to be considered the highest was to rest with the consensus of opinion.

As no one had looked at the cards before the hand was dealt, there was considerable difficulty in sorting. This being accomplished, the run of play was something like this. We had no partners, and it was decided to play it in no trumps.

Mary led off with what she called a court card, *The Viscountess Oswaldchristie, Hopworthy Grange*. This was an easy trick, as we all threw small ones, plain *Mr. Brocns and Smiths*.

Mary then led *Captain Holdfast, The Loamshire Regiment*, but the trick was promptly taken by George with *Commander Sytworth, H.M.S. Lotuseater*—"the senior service, you know," he said, sweeping up the cards.

The next hand was interesting, for Joan finessed the curate; but when Jack placed on it the local doctor, we considered the trick his until, most unexpectedly, I played *Ali Infra Singh, B.A. Oxon (failed), 3, Viceroy Road, Hyderabad*.

Mary, who had a fistful of knights and noble lords, all quick tricks, soon made sure of the game; but it was the last trick which provided the greatest difficulty, as, rather in the fashion of village whist, we had played out our best cards first.

Peter played the parson of a neighbouring village, or Mary's feeble *Miss Scipps, Lilac Cottage*. Jack followed with *F. G. Blogs, representative, Ladderton Hosiery Company*. I put down *Mrs. Tominshall, The Misses Tominshall*, at which point there was a heated argument, and it was not for several minutes that it was decided that "the Church" had won. "Look here!" said Joan, "I haven't played yet."

Her card was *Miss Periwinkle, Mon Repos*, on top of which was scrawled: "So sorry to miss you dear things. You must come over and see my rhododendrons soon." Needless to say, we granted her the trick.

Presumably the cards could, if known, be divided into suits; but I feel that if this were tried, too many delicate situations would ensue. However, parsons, doctors, the peerage or the services could be chosen as trumps. Had we been four, we might have bid at the commencement of the game.

I can think of nothing worse than to be doubled when vulnerable, with a hand of curates, undergraduates or retired Indian Civil Servants.—ROY BEDDINGTON.



THE STREET OF THE CHAIN



"O, WHAT A FALL WAS THERE!"



PIERRE DU MIRACLE



A BRIDGE OF CURVES IN OHIO

FROM PAGAN TO CHRISTIAN

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—In Brignognan, a small village in the north-west corner of Brittany, is a curious menhir, known as the "Men-Marz," or, in French, as the "Pierre du Miracle."

It is a good thirty feet high, thus rivals the telegraph-post in height, and dwarfs the adjacent house.

But in spite of its height, a British evangelist of the fifth century carved a cross at the very top of the menhir, thus altering, probably intentionally, its character. Instead of being associated with ancient pagan rites, the menhir became an enduring symbol of the Christian faith.—F. M. VERRALL.

[What we should like to know is how these menhirs were originally raised by the Bronze Age folk. At Carnac are three broken sections of a fallen menhir originally 60ft. high.—ED.]

THE OLD FISH'S TOMBSTONE

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—I enclose a photograph of a tombstone of a fish that died eighty-three years ago at Blockley, Gloucestershire. The inscription reads thus:

"IN MEMORY OF THE OLD FISH.
Under the soil
The old fish do lie
20 years he lived
And then did die
He was so tame
You understand
He would come and
Eat out of our hand
Died April the 20th, 1855
Aged 20 Years."

Many observers have recorded their observations as to the feeding of fish by conditioned reflex. It would appear from the above account that the mere insertion of the food-filled hand into the water would bring the Old Fish to his dinner. It is also evident that this daily occurrence spread over a period

of twenty years. Close observation would admit of no possibility of there being more than one fish. We would wonder what might have been the age of the fish before it came under such close inspection.

As to the training of a fish, obviously a permanent resident in the pool is the ideal subject. Certainly it is not easy to choose such a fellow. But the signal adopted should be constant at a certain time of the day. A large bell with a heavy clapper would probably suit the purposes of a pool in a river, arranged so that, say, four gongs be struck in succession by a cord attached to the clapper. Food should be immediately placed in the water in the neighbourhood of the bell. In course of time the appearance of food associated so closely with a vibration clearly observed by the fish would develop into a definite conditioned reflex.

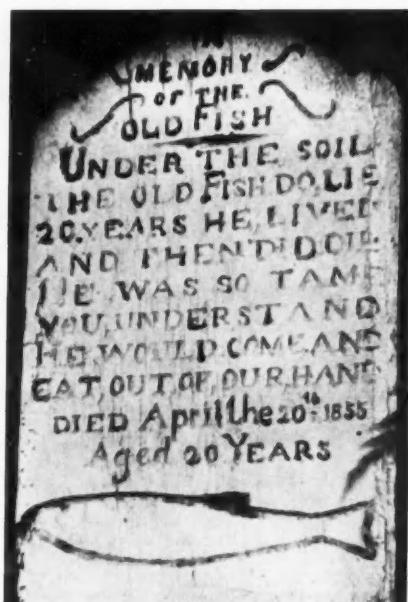
Closer home, the owner of the domestic gold-fish could experiment with the administration of ants' eggs by using, say, a bright light as the signal, or even a gong. In this case the experience would be very much more convincing if the gold-fish lived in a long and narrow aquarium, when the actual orientation of the fish towards the stimulus in search of food could more readily be observed.

If a number of readers were to carry out similar experiments valuable information would be gained as to the variation under different circumstances. The age of the fish would certainly affect the results, a younger fish being much more ready to learn a conditioned reflex. Variations of species would affect the time element. Living conditions and temperature would also modify the experiment.—W. H. DOUGLAS.

"BIRD GIDDINESS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—The gull which, according to your correspondent, "flopped down and rolled on its back" was probably suffering from acute weakness caused by hunger. I have seen the same sort of thing on various occasions, the most outstanding instance, perhaps, being that of three black-headed gulls which together inhabited a water-logged clay-pit on the Thames Estuary marshes and which formed part of a large flock which frequented this area during the autumn and winter months. For some unaccountable reason they failed to accompany the main flock to their more northern breeding grounds during the following spring, remaining among the shallow pools in the clay-pit and seldom separating from each other. In fact, they were rather affectionately known among the clay-workers as the three old maids. Nothing peculiar was noticed until midsummer, when we used to see them "flop down and roll on their backs." A careful watch revealed that a very meagre diet in the form of crane-flies and worms was the only one available, and in consequence the men would throw them scraps of bread, which were always ravenously devoured. And then something very mysterious occurred when, a few days later, one of the men reported that he had just discovered the three gulls huddled together and lifeless. I went and looked at them, puzzled as to why they could all have died at the same time. I picked them up—mere skeletons.—GEO. J. SCHOLEY.

[It seems likely that it was disease that prevented these gulls leaving with the rest of their fellows and brought about their deaths. There is usually a good reason when birds remain behind the main flock.—ED.]



THE EPITAPH

S-BRIDGES

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—I was glad to be able to obtain this photograph of one of the famous S-bridges of America: especially so as the last examples of these are giving place to new and wider bridges that do not constitute such an obstacle to the motor traffic of to-day.

In England one rarely finds bridges of this date that even cross a small stream obliquely. They are built so as to cross the course of the stream at right angles, even though this necessitated the road taking a bend on either side. Our ancestors built great and solid bridges that tone in with the countryside and are a joy to behold, but they were evidently not looking for further trouble in complicated designing.

It is, then, with surprise that one sees these S-bridges in America—this example is near Hendryburg in the State of Ohio—and one naturally asks why so many curves were incorporated. They are an interesting link with the old coaching days, and, although there are many theories advanced, one found that the generally accepted explanation was that the curves were to check the mad career of any run-away team of horses.—G. W. R., Buenos Aires, Argentina.

THE INDIVIDUALIST

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—It is not unusual to see starlings searching for parasites on the backs of cattle and sheep, but out of a large flock feeding beneath a number of Highland bullocks this was the only one which had taken to snapping at the flies buzzing round the beasts' heads. His antics annoyed this bullock, which kept shaking him off; but he was not to be daunted, and sat just under its nose, ready to fly up again at the first opportunity.

The photograph was taken during the very dry spell last summer, when the birds were unable to probe the soil for food, and was one of the lucky chances which occasionally reward those who carry a camera ready for immediate use in the back of the car.—D. J. BROOKS.

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THE ESTATE MARKET

THE EFFICACY OF AUCTIONS

ONE of the few firms that have revealed the total of their transactions in the past year is that of Messrs. Constable and Maude. The figure of £2,814,902 covers both the business done in Mount Street and at Shrewsbury. Some of the sales or purchases have, as usual, been effected in conjunction with other firms. Insistence of the utility of the auction, as a means of bringing about a sale of property, is a feature of Messrs. Constable and Maude's summary. "Over 80 per cent. of the properties submitted at Mount Street or at our Shrewsbury office, were disposed of at prices satisfactory to the vendors. Among these were many properties that had been in the market for some time. This confirms the value of publicity, for seldom does this method fail, and vendors realise that advertising, whether of private treaty or of an auction, is the surest way of securing a satisfactory price with reasonable dispatch." It is added: "Sales result at or after an auction, and quite often before the date of it." "Medium-sized country houses, especially those with architectural merit, have been in good demand, and for similar London houses the enquiry has been steady. The flats managed by the firm have at the moment virtually no vacant accommodation." The exceptional sporting attractions of the Welsh border bring a good many buyers for country houses there. "The smaller holdings are eagerly snapped up, while for farms, particularly those for stock-raising, plenty of purchasers can be found." Messrs. Constable and Maude deal in some detail with investment tendencies, and they emphasise the marketability of shops let to "multiple" and other substantial tenants. Alike in London and the suburbs, the West Midlands, and on both sides of the Welsh border, business has exhibited resistance to the depressing influences of a somewhat trying year. "Real property," say Messrs. Constable and Maude, "offers a form of security least likely to be affected by the uncertainties of the moment."

FAIR LEICESTERSHIRE SEAT
THE KING AND QUEEN, when Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Windsor, and other members of the Royal Family, often visited the late Major Algernon Burnaby at Baggrave Hall, Leicestershire. The old Queen Anne house, in a richly wooded park, overlooks a lake. There are ten farms, and the estate of 1,440 acres has on it that well known covert, "The Prince of Wales's." Sir Stanhope Rolleston is the estate agent, and Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff are the agents appointed to sell the estate by private treaty or under the hammer. The late Major Burnaby won the "midnight steeplechase" at Melton Mowbray in 1890, when the riders wore white nightshirts, and the three mile course was dimly lighted by lanterns.

No. 145, PICCADILLY TO BE LET
No. 145, PICCADILLY, the temporary residence of the King and Queen, is to be let. The agents are Messrs. Cluttons. The available term is until 1975, and the rent would probably be in the region of £2,500 a year. Proposals for dealing with the mansion have included a scheme for converting it into flats which has not materialised.

An inevitable change is taking place in Curzon Street, in consequence of the conversion of that ancient and historic street into a through route from Berkeley Square to Park Lane. In the old days—not long ago as

years may be reckoned in regard to Mayfair—one end of Curzon Street terminated in the curious little passage into Berkeley Street, with its upright iron bars that, added to the flight of steps, made it unusable by any but pedestrians. So, at any rate, most people would have thought, though a highwayman on horseback is reputed to have galloped through it. In future, Fitzmaurice Place is

The latter property is vacant. Conholme and the protective property are to be sold together or separately, by Messrs. Maple and Co., Limited. Recent sales by the firm include country estates, Bylsborough, Sussex, and Littlebourne, near Winchester; as well as Shinfield Lodge, Berkshire, and The Grotto, at Basildon, in the same county; and other country houses, among them Gate House, Goudhurst; Blacketts, Chorley Wood, with Messrs. Swannell and Sly; Upton, Fulmer; Highdean, at Woldingham; and Woodclose, Stevenage. London sales include those of Birch House, Chelsea; No. 7, St. Andrews Place, and the Crown leases of three other Regent's Park residences; Hampstead houses, in Maresfield Gardens and Wadham Gardens; and Kensington freeholds, in Kensington Park Gardens, with Messrs. Sladden, Stuart and Powell, and, in Kensington Court, with Messrs. Row and Son.

SUSSEX SCENERY

ALARGE number of Sussex sales effected by Messrs. Jarvis and Co. starts with a property of 50 acres between Haywards Heath and Horsham, the joint agents being Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. The list includes such properties as Whitegates, 9 acres at Lindfield Common; with Mr. Scott Pitcher, Pelham House, Lindfield; Twitten House, Farningham Green, an Ashdown Forest freehold of 15 acres, with Messrs. A. T. Underwood and Co.; Penhabour, a large property at Hurstpierpoint, with Messrs. William Willett, Limited; Lower Birchlands, Newick, with Messrs. Martin and Gorringe; and Oldland Mill House at Keymer, with Mr. Raymond Beaumont.

Standing in delightful gardens, Upper House, at West Burton, overlooks some of the loveliest scenery in Sussex. The house has been modernised at great cost, and it is ready for immediate entry; it has the advantage of being economical to manage. The property of nearly 8 acres is offered by Messrs. Hampton and Sons.

Sussex sales include that of Norwood Cottage, considered one of the most perfect examples of half-timbering in the southern counties, with just over 20 acres. The agents were Messrs. Newland, Tompkins and Taylor and Messrs. Gribble, Booth and Shepherd. The latter firm's Basingstoke office has sold Medmenham House, Medmenham.

AN ANCIENT SURREY HOME

THE trustees of the Godwin-Auster Settled Estates are in negotiation, now nearing completion, with the Corporation of Guildford, for the sale of Shalford Park to the town. Messrs. Messenger and Morgan are the vendors' agents in the matter. The house dates from the reign of Henry VII, and it was enlarged in the year 1600 and again in 1790. The Wey winds through the 117 acres. A picture of the old house appeared in one of the pages of the Supplement to COUNTRY LIFE on July 3rd, 1937.

Earl Beauchamp wishes to sell his town mansion in Belgrave Square.

No. 12A, Charles Street, Mayfair, has been sold by Messrs. Robinson, Williams and Burndans and Messrs. Lofts and Warner.

Norman Shaw, R.A., designed Wisper, a stone and half-timbered mansion, four miles north of Midhurst. The extensive estate is offered by Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co.

The total realisations at the London Mart and the other City saleroom, Winchester House, last year, £2,372,275, reveal a decrease of £1,141,147 compared with 1937. ARBITER.



WISPERS, MIDHURST

to form the full-width connection between Berkeley Square and the Clarges Street end of Curzon Street. A large number of houses in Curzon Street and Clarges Street have been acquired by capitalists, who intend to build an enormous block of showrooms, offices and garages on what is a self-contained site of well over an acre. The vendors' agents were Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., and it is easy to believe that "the preliminary steps have involved an immense amount of negotiations with representatives of all the infinite variety of interests in the houses." Westminster City Council has acquired a wide strip of the site for widening the thoroughfare.

A BATCH OF NEW YEAR SALES

ASUSSEX estate of 84 acres, Fir Grove, East Hoathly, has been bought by a client of Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley acting for the vendor. Messrs. Nicholas were joint agents in the sale of Flowers Hill, 26 acres, at Pangbourne, and Murrell, a fifteenth-century freehold at Hartley Wintney; and they were associated with Messrs. Dreweatt, Watson and Barton, and Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices, in the sale of the Old Tannery, near Newbury. Tattenham Lodge, Tadworth; Heathdene, near Watford; High Hollow, Ewhurst; and Springfield, Sidbury, near Sidmouth, are other sales by Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices, whose joint agency with other firms included, with Messrs. William Willett, Limited, Kingsland, 37 acres, at Hurstpierpoint; Picket Wood, Merstham, with Messrs. A. M. Davis and Partners; Kingswood property, with Messrs. Allen and Kent; Mansard, at Loughton, with Messrs. Ambrose and Son; The Clock House, Farnham, with Mr. S. H. German; Dial House, Littlehampton, with Messrs. Cheney and Son; Woodbury, Hook Heath, and Crosslee, Woking, with the Woking office of Messrs. Alfred Savill and Sons; Walnut Tree Farm, Charing, with Messrs. Chesterton and Sons; Heathervale, Camberley, with Messrs. Chancellor and Sons; and The Rectory, St. Andrew's, Hertford, with Mr. A. Fowler.

PROTECTED AMENITIES AT PUTNEY

To protect the amenities of the beautiful house and garden of an acre, Conholme, on the top of Putney Hill, Mr. C. H. A. Kempson purchased a house in Chartfield Avenue.

This England . . .



Tintagel—Cornwall

A Cornish tale has it that King Arthur's spirit still haunts the ruins in the sailing body of a chough. For this is the most ghostly castle in our land, more steeped in ancient legend than Stonehenge—and there is nothing of it! Some crumbled masonry above the hungry waves, rabbits upon the close-cropped turf that carpets now the roofless halls. Yet shall you not be disappointed lingering here, whence comes the rich tapestry of our knightly past, woven of stirring deeds and dark fierce loves, of wonder and sorrow and wild strangeness. Something is given you, you know not what; tradition has brushed you with a phantom wing, leaving you more captive still of the old ways of England, of truth and honesty in men, of the good old things the English love . . . such as your Worthington, begotten of the very soil and still made in the ancient, honest way.



THE STORY OF ARTIST'S PRINCE

THE task of relating the life-story of a horse is always a pleasing one, but becomes the more fascinating when the time for its relation coincides with the interval that occurs between the exit of the horse from the race-tracks and his entry upon his duties as a progenitor of bloodstock. At this period memories of his up-growing, his début as a youngster, his gradual development into a racehorse, and his chief races are fresh in mind; the stories of these form a fitting preface to a study of his pedigree. Here the central picture is the six year old chestnut horse, Artist's Prince, who was bought by Mr. F. W. Talbot at the recent December Sales and will stand this coming season at his delightfully appointed and well sheltered Pitt Stud, near Winchester, at the moderate charge of 18gs. and a guinea the groom. Bred by Mr. P. H. McKay, Artist's Prince was passed on to Captain W. P. Ahern for, it is said, "about a hundred," and, with Dines on his back in his owner's black and gold jacket, made his first appearance on a racecourse in the Manton Plate at Newbury on April 6th, 1935; there were thirty-five runners, and he finished fourth. This, considering the size of the field and his lack of experience, was a good performance, and he improved upon it at Birmingham, where, in the Coventry Plate, he ran third to George Hera and Dauphin; while, at Manchester, he scored in the Wilton Plate and, at Ayr, won the Land of Burns Nursery Plate before running second to Penny Royal in the Burton Plate at Birmingham. In all these races Dines rode him, and was again in the saddle when he beat Hawk-eye and three others in the Whitsuntide Handicap at Wolverhampton as a three year old. The name of the jockey has been stressed for a reason; at the end of 1936 Dines signified his intention of retiring from the saddle to take up the somewhat less arduous duties of a trainer; Captain Ahern knew of this and, with one of those sporting gestures for which the devotees of the bloodstock world are famous, presented Artist's Prince to Mrs. Dines so that he could be, as he was, the first horse in her husband's stable. Such sportsmanship deserved the reward the donor hoped for, and it duly came along, as, either in Mrs. Dines' colours or in those of Major Glover, to whom Mrs. Dines sold a half-share for £1,000, Artist's Prince won the Ogbourne Handicap at Newbury, the Royston Handicap at Newmarket, and the Cambridgeshire, besides dead-heating with Red Squaw in the Doncaster Handicap. As the result of these victories the "gift" horse won £2,971; but more was to come, as last season, as a five year old, he was successful in the valuable Newmarket Handicap. From first to last his winnings amounted to £4,589, and at the 1,200gs. that Mr. F. W. Talbot paid for him he seems a bargain purchase, as he never ran a bad race and retired to take up his new duties as sound as he was upon the day he was foaled.

It is now necessary to consider his breeding, and, after mentioning that his sire was Artist's Proof and his dam Princess Galahad, the two sides of his pedigree can be considered separately, as they well deserve. A product of the Banstead Manor Stud, Artist's Proof was—he is now in Hungary—one of the best bred horses at the stud in England; on his sire's side he descends from the St. Leger winner, Newminster, via the St. Leger winner Lord Clifden; that storehouse of stamina, Hampton; Bay Ronald, the grandsire of Son-in-Law; the St. Leger victor Bayardo and his immediate sire, Gainsborough, who was successful in the War-time triple-crown of 1918 and, incidentally, came from the Oaks winner, Rose-drop. On the other side of his lineage Artist's Proof had as his fourth dam the Oaks winner Geheimniss, from whom, to a mating with the Rous Memorial Stakes winner, Saraband, came Word of Honour, a little-run mare that to Gallinule became the dam of Honora, the dam in turn of the Grand Prix de Paris hero, Lemonora; Hakim, who collected £5,690 in stake money; Brantwood, who accounted for another £2,161 in prizes; and Artist's Proof's dam, Clear Evidence, who was a winner and has bred several other winners besides her well known son. Artist's Proof's misfortune was to be born in the stud that he was; this is written in no disparagement to the establishment; they and theirs deal entirely with the super-

horse. Artist's Proof, for some reason, did not quite come up to standard, despite the fact that he was successful in the Rous Memorial Stakes at Goodwood, the Second October Nursery at Newmarket, the Waterford Stakes at Ascot, the Welsh Derby, the March Stakes at Newmarket, the Sandown Anniversary Cup, and the Alexandra Handicap at Doncaster, of all £7,877 in stakes. The result was that, after one or at most two seasons as a stallion here, he was exported to France to stand under the care of Mr. Clement Hobson at the Haras de Varaville par Barent. Very naturally, this restricted the number of his produce running in England, but despite it he has sired the winners of thirty-six and a half races worth £14,487 in stakes.

That is the full story of the sire of Artist's Prince; to tell that of his dam is practically to relate the history of the Burntwood Stud, which, like the Pitt and, for that matter, the Littleton, lies near to Winchester. In the January of 1896 a Mr. Bentley held an auction sale, at Moreton-in-the-Marsh, of the horses belonging to the late Mr. E. Weever, and among these there was a mare called Bonnie Mary II that was by Blinkhoolie's son, Wisdom, and was carrying a foal by Bend Or's son, Westminster. Save for the fact that she came of the No. 3 Bruce Lowe sire family that has produced such stalwarts of the Stud Book as Stockwell, Galopin and Felstead, there was nothing very remarkable about her, and at 240gs. she was knocked down to the bid of Mr. J. Robinson, and in due course produced her foal, that, as Pennywise, ran twice as a youngster in the colours of a Colonel Warner, and then became the property of Mr. Donald Nicoll of the Burntwood Stud. Better fortune came the way of Pennywise in these now famous paddocks, as from her came such as Eudorus, a winner of over £6,000 in stakes and a leading sire in Australia, whether he was exported at a cost of 1,110gs. in 1910; Etna, the dam of Pumice Stone, Peggy's Fancy and Miltona; and Penny Forfeit, an own-sister to Eudorus by the Rous Memorial Stakes and Imperial Stakes winner, Forfarshire, that won a sprint handicap at Hurst Park and, after a visit to Belgium, followed her dam to the Burntwood establishment. Here she did yeoman service for Mr. Nicoll, and numbered among her offspring such as the Birmingham Handicap victor Callaghan, Pennyway, Penny Rock, a winner and dam of Penny-a-Liner (£762), Shove Halfpenny (£2,061), Millrock (£3,332), Rockton (£1,256), Rockee (£778), and Penny Dreadful (£139), Penny Trumpet, the dam of Basoon (£349), The Blower (£569), Green Piper (£271) and Wild Music (£171), and, to a mating with Flying Fox's brother, Vamose—who won the Prince of Wales Stakes at Goodwood, the Imperial Produce Plate at Kempton, and other events of £5,604 before being exported to France—Artist's Proof's grandam, Penny Flyer. Born in the War-time year of 1915, Penny Flyer was never put into training, but became a profitable possession through producing the Wolverhampton Whitsuntide Handicap winner, Sargon (£1,575), Winker, who numbered a Cumberland Plate among the six brackets of £2,650 that he won, Bawbee, a winner of £627 in stakes, Miltonic, who earned £379 towards his upkeep, Squandered, who was responsible for £441 in prize-money, Starflyer, a victor in the Charlton Handicap and the Newmarket Autumn Handicap that is still in training, Penny Lemon, the dam of the Great Ebor Handicap hero, Penny Royal, and Artist's Prince's dam, Princess Galahad. This mare who won two and a half races of £431½ is the last to mention in connection with the breeding; her sire was Prince Galahad, a son of the St. Leger and dual Ascot Gold Cup winner, Prince Palatine, that won the Chesham Stakes at Ascot, and the Dewhurst Plate at Newmarket upon his only appearances as a two year old, and, like Quarter Deck and Tetragon, came from Decagone, a Martagon mare that won the Brocklesby Stakes at Lincoln, in 1913.

The task of combining the histories of the sire and dam is an easy one, simplified by the pedigree printed on the opposite page; a glance at this will show that Mr. Talbot's young horse is eminently suitable as a mate for mares of the Phalaris, the Son-in-Law or the Tetratema lines; he is beautifully bred, and has a future as a sire that can be looked forward to with more than the ordinary confidence. A. D.



W. A. Rouch
ARTIST'S PRINCE. A photograph, with A. Richardson up in Major Glover's colours, taken after he had won the Cambridgeshire of 1937

Copyright

THE PITT STUD, WINCHESTER

PROPERTY OF F. W. TALBOT, Esq.

ARTIST'S PRINCE

A winner of the Wilton Nursery, Manchester; Land of Burns Nursery, Ayr; Whitsuntide Handicap, Wolverhampton; the Cambridgeshire; the Royston Handicap, Newmarket; the Ogbourne Handicap, Newbury, and the Newmarket Handicap of, in all, £4,589.



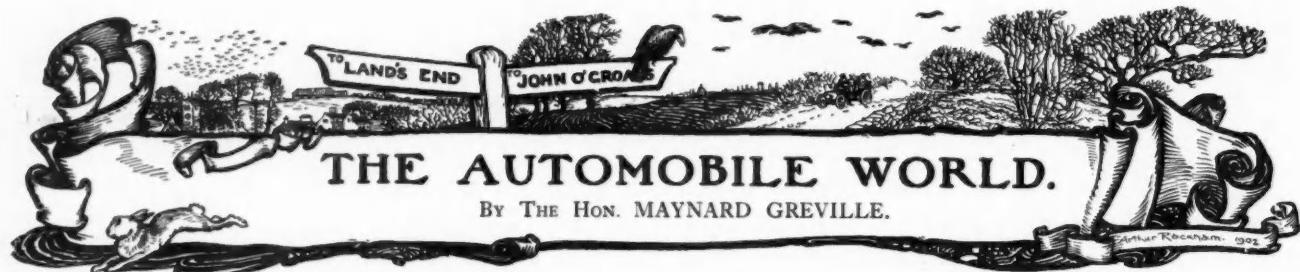
ARTIST'S PRINCE 3 (1933) (A Chestnut Horse)	
	Artist's Proof 14
Gainsborough (2)	Bayardo 3
	Rosedrop
Clear Evidence	Tracery 19
	Honora
Prince Galahad *	Prince Palatine (1)
	Decagone
Penny Flyer	Vamose 7
	Penny Forfeit
	Bay Ronald 3 Galicia
	St. Frusquin 22 Rosaline
	Rock Sand (4) Topiary
	Gallinule 19 Word of Honour
	Persimmon 7 Lady Lightfoot
	Martagon 16 Desca
	Orme II Vampire
	Forfarshire 6 Pennywise

ARTIST'S PROOF, his sire, was a winner of the Welsh Derby, the Sandown Anniversary Cup, and other events of £7,877, and is the sire of the winners of 36½ races worth £14,487 in England.

FEE: 18 GNS. and a Guinea the groom

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THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD.

By THE HON. MAYNARD GREVILLE.

Arthur Rackham 1902

THE MONTE CARLO RALLY

THIS coming week-end we shall all be waiting on tip-toe for the results of the Monte Carlo Rally, the final trials and tribulations of which take place over the week-end. During the week some 130 competitors have been struggling from all points of the compass across Europe to reach that goal on the shores of the Mediterranean. The finish of the road section actually takes place on Saturday, while on Monday there is the speed hill climb, and on Tuesday the comfort competition.

The British contingent is heavy and formidable, and this country is making a serious effort to win the Rally outright this year. Some very interesting cars are engaged, both in the small and large classes. Among the large cars that should do well are the Lagondas. Mr. Alan Good, who is Chairman of Lagondas, with the help of Mr. Charles Brackenbury and Mr. Morris-Goodall, is bringing a V.12 from Tallinn; and Mr. J. E. Howey is bringing another V.12 Rapide Coupé, while the third Lagonda driver is Mr. J. M. Miller, who is bringing one of the 4½-litre six-cylinder cars.

One of the largest and most imposing cars in the Rally is a 25 h.p. six-cylinder Wolseley limousine, which is to be driven by Mr. B. W. Furedon, accompanied by Mr. George Hill and Mr. P. Kindell. This car was the biggest standard model to be seen at the Motor Show, and its seating capacity has been designed on the most luxurious lines, as it only holds six persons. There are two immense bucket seats in front, while the back seat is really a lounge in itself, and there is also one occasional seat. I hear that, with all the Rally equipment on board, which includes such items as spades and chains, the car weighs the best part of three tons. Great care has been taken to keep up the spirits of the occupants, and there is, for instance, behind the rear squab a six-person picnic set. There is a wash-basin with running hot water concealed under the luncheon table, and also there is an internal heater for keeping the occupants warm, and, of course, a radio. Mysterious arms come out of all sorts of unexpected places to minister to the needs of the occupants. From the roof comes a large mirror and tray of toilet

requisites, and there is also an electric razor which plugs into the side of the car. There is, therefore, little excuse for the passengers to arrive at their destination with the usual Rally stubble on their chins.

The needs of the driver have not been neglected, and every care has been taken in dealing with freak weather effects. Two defrosters are fitted to the wind screen, while below the screen there are slots which admit hot air for keeping steam off the inside of the screen. Should the screen have to be opened in fog, there is a half-size detachable screen which can be dropped into place to keep some of the wind off the occupants. All the electrical wiring has been duplicated to guard against failures, and there are two coils and two batteries, each of which is controlled by separate master switches.

Though a certain amount of chromium plating has been added to the engine, utility has been the first consideration, and the methods of carrying the equipment are neat, the chains being supported under the running boards and the spades incorporated in the bumper. The instruments are very complete, and include thermometers for the top and bottom of the radiator, inspection lamps, folding map tables, average speed clocks, altimeter, and ordinary thermometer. There are trays for spare bulbs, and each of the wind-screen wipers is separately driven and controlled.

Among other interesting cars are the two Humber Super-Snipes, one of which is coming from Athens under the charge of Mr. Norman Garrad, while the other comes from Tallinn under the guidance of Lord Waleran.

There is a goodly assortment of Ford V-8's, including the indomitable Mr. John Whalley from Bishop's Stortford, who has been so near to winning on many occasions and has had the worst of luck. Another Ford driver, Mr. T. Wisdom, who starts from Athens, has selected an 8 h.p. model, as he believes that the small car stands just as good a chance of getting through from there as a large one. The smallest car among the British entries is the 918 c.c. Morris Eight, which starts from John o' Groats. There are also a number of S.S., and several women drivers in various types of car.

OBSTRUCTING PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS

THREE seem to be still a number of drivers who do not know that it is an offence to park a car on a pedestrian crossing; but even among those who do not break the law there is also a tendency to park right up against the limits of the crossing. This is an extremely dangerous practice, as not only does it obscure the vision of the pedestrian, but in addition it makes it impossible for any driver to see him in time. Several yards' clearance should be given to a crossing whenever possible, in common fairness to other motorists. In some parts of London the bus stops are still too near to pedestrian crossings for safety, and the authorities might set a good example by improving the position in this respect.

VAUXHALL TEN PRICE REDUCTION

THE Vauxhall Company, before they introduced their Ten in the autumn of 1937, spent about one million pounds in new buildings, tools, machinery and equipment at the Luton factory. The success of the Vauxhall Ten was immediate, and within five months 10,000 had been sold, while within ten months 20,000 were on the road. At the last Motor Show it was possible to make a number of improvements and additions without altering the price, as the demand still continued to be very brisk, and this was done without increasing the price. The popularity of the car had led to savings in the cost of production, and in the months that have passed since the Show, the demand has continued strong, and yet further savings in production costs have been effected.

The manufacturers could have taken these savings to increase their profits, or they could have introduced further improvements, or they might have reduced the price of the car. They adopted the last course, so that we are now able to announce a reduction in the price of this famous little car. The Ten standard saloon now costs £163 instead of £168, while the *de luxe* saloon is now priced at £175 instead of £182.



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SKAL SWEDEN !



ON A SKI-ING EXCURSION IN SWEDEN, DOGS ARE USED TO HAUL BAGGAGE

FEW people seem to realise that the north to south length of Sweden is equivalent to the distance from the north coast of Germany to the point of Italy's toe. Consequently this country is as varied as it is rich in history—anthropological and archaeological remains exist which tell of the history of Sweden since the Stone Age, some 6,000 years ago.

The train ferry from Sassnitz, Germany, lands at Trelleborg, in the southernmost province, Skåne, where the Swedish aristocracy had had their castles and manors for centuries. To the east the smooth coast breaks into a myriad green islands joining Skåne to the next province, Blekinge. Behind the coast and its garland of skerries, Blekinge's interior is channelled with numerous valleys, which in the warmer months are a riot of wild flowers and luxuriant vegetation.

The next province, Småland, has two fine tourist routes, one of which embraces a variety of wild lakes, including Bolmen, reputed to have no fewer than 365 islands. The other follows the Nissan valley to Jönköping on Lake Vättern, the centre of the famous match industry. To the east lies the island of Oland, crowned with the imposing ruins of Borgholm, once the mightiest castle of the north. Farther out to sea lies the island of Gotland, where the ruins of ancient Visby—now famous for the covering of wild roses and ivy—conjure up visions of the vanished splendours of the Queen of the Baltic, richest of the Hansa towns.

Between the Norwegian border and the fashionable holiday resort, Falsterbo, on the southern point of the Oresund coast of Skåne, lies the Swedish Riviera, with a variety of charming resorts, of which Båstad—which, like Falsterbo, has an excellent golf course—is the loveliest, in its setting of sandy inlets and beech-clad hills. North of Skåne the fine sweeps of open sandy beaches on the Cattegat offer other delightful centres for bathing and sailing, of which Tylösand is a favourite. The old fortress town of Varberg should be visited at sunset, when the views along the wave-lashed ramparts across the golden Cattegat are beyond description.

North of the Cattegat is Gothenburg. No ordinary port, but a garden city into the bargain, with an archipelago, the Bohuslän skerries, dotted with

delightful bathing resorts, including Säro, often visited by King Gustav. This province, then called Viken (hence the name Viking) was the setting of much of the 700 A.D. Anglo-Saxon saga "Beowulf."

From Gothenburg Stockholm can be reached in six hours by train—most trains in Sweden are electric, fast, clean, and cheap. But the comfortable passenger boats plying along the Götha Canal between the North Sea and the Baltic afford an excellent way of visiting the intervening provinces of the Goths, inhabited since prehistoric times. An even better way of getting to know this country so rich in history is by the inland route *via* Hindas (where ice-yachting is now in full swing), Lake Asunden, over the heights of Billingen, round to Jönköping, and by a picturesque road to the idyllic town of Gränna. Finally, Lake Mälaren is reached, surrounded by the castles and manor houses of Sweden's leading families. The finest of these are probably Skokloster, containing an unique collection of armoury dating from the Thirty Years' War; Gripsholm, with its collection of historic portraits; and the Royal Palace of Drottningholm in its spacious park.

At the end lies Stockholm, the capital of a thousand isles. It has no like in the world. The "City between the Bridges" behind the Royal Palace, with its quaint

streets and ornamented portals and gables, or the Skansen, the great open-air museum, its old cottages, with music and dancing everywhere—these are attractive enough; but it is the water on all sides, the lighting effects, the greenery on the islands everywhere that are Stockholm's speciality.

Spring is always the great time at Upsala, the Oxford of Sweden, where on Walpurgis Night, April 30th, the students greet the return of spring with traditional songs and dances by torchlight. The Swedes are fully alive to the beauties of torchlight. Thus in winter-sports resorts, of which Leksand is the nearest, sledge trips to the more beautiful points are often arranged so as to return by torchlight. These night drives through the crisp winter air, with the gleaming torches and tinkling sledge bells are sometimes enhanced by the brilliant Aurora Borealis.

The best winter sports centres are in the Jämtland, where, incidentally, the many rivers and streams later afford excellent angling (river trout, salmon trout, and grayling). Åre and Storlien are the leading resorts, fully provided for every form of winter sport. Both, indeed, have aeroplanes to convey skiers and their skis to the summits! Other attractive places off the beaten track, and affording good excursions and ski-ing conditions, are Tännäa, Hälsland, Härjedalen, Jämtgården, and Fjällnas. All have good and comfortable hotels where full board costs at the most 6s.-10s. daily—and Swedish board is full indeed: before even starting a meal you are offered Smörgåsbord consisting of some thirty dishes!

Good ski-ing under boiling sun may be enjoyed up till May in the north-west mountains, where peaks and waterfalls provide some of Sweden's wildest and finest scenery. Even here, twenty-four hours by train from Stockholm and well within the Arctic Circle, the Abisko and Riksgränsen hotels provide excellent cuisine and every comfort, both being convenient for the 7,000ft. Kebnekaise chain. Here one is actually on the border of Lapland.

With its keen, healthy climate, its high standard of living and the warm welcome it extends to travellers, Sweden is an ideal place for a really enjoyable holiday in these days of political change and unrest.

A. MOURAVIEFF.



THE POSEIDON FOUNTAIN AT GOTHENBURG
By Carl Milles



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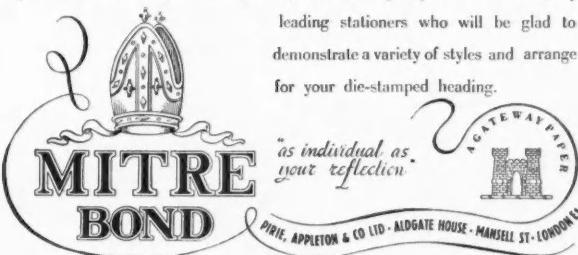
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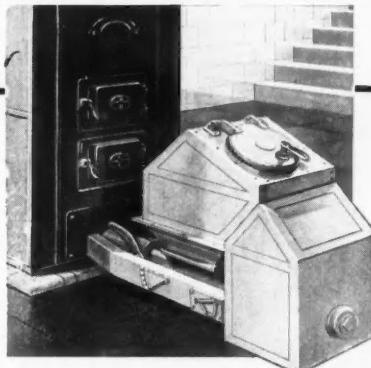
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WOMAN TO WOMAN

"SEE HOW THEY FLY"—A CONTRAST IN EXHIBITIONS—WOMEN AND TEAM GAMES—THE COLOURED BURKE

By THE HON. THEODORA BENSON

THE most enjoyable, perhaps the only enjoyable, exhibition that I have ever seen is on at Shell-Mex House in the Strand, or, if you prefer to attack it from the south, on the Embankment. Of course, that doesn't mean that I don't enjoy museums and picture shows, but this affair must be judged in a different class of exhibition, where the point is not to display objects of value in themselves, but rather to display ideas and facts, to create by charm of design and accuracy of instruction a memorable, informative whole. It is put on by Shell-Mex and B.P., Limited, designed and arranged by James Gardner and Barnett Freedman, and it depicts the history and development of aviation.

Perhaps you imagine aeroplane engines or models of them with deeply technical notes as part of the show? But then I'd never have said in that wholesale way that it was enjoyable. It is concerned with what flying actually is, with the idea of flight, and man's conquest of the air. Although it is most enlightening, and full of serious interest, a large part of its fascination for me lies in its being enchantingly pretty, and the utmost fun. Do go. Take all the children. It is almost everybody's cup of tea. It is a thing that simply ought not to be missed, from the point of view of enjoyment, of light upon flight, and of the development of an art—I don't mean the art of aviation, but that of arranging and designing exhibitions. It is instructive, decorative and witty.

* * *

"SEE How They Fly" is the name of the show, and it takes you back millions of years. Many of the ideas are illustrated by an invention of young James Gardner's—"transparencies"—beautifully coloured perspectives behind round glass windows like port-holes, lit up brilliantly from within. We begin with the fish suspended in his sea of water like the dirigible in its ocean of air. Other "transparencies" illustrate insects, the pterodactyl, the feathered lizard, the bird. And so we come to the earliest flying endeavours of man, his imagination stirred by this gift that he gave to his gods centuries before he had the science to command it. How fascinatingly picturesque some of the earlier flying machines were! My favourite caption in the exhibition is under the pictures of a particularly fantastic-looking group—it mildly says: "1907-10, great activity at the patent offices but little practical result."

Sit in a model aeroplane cockpit and see the effect of your manipulation of rudder, pedals and joystick upon a model aeroplane in front of you that rises in its glass case, and turns and wobbles and steadies according to your control: this is really used in teaching people how to fly. Meet an invisible ray in real life instead of in the pages of your thriller: as you intercept it or move it from its range, toy aeroplanes whizz round upon a tall pillar. See how cunningly an aeroplane can be guided by signals in a dense fog to a safe landing—the most reassuring of all the working models! Study the beautiful big globe lined with all the world's airways. Take away with you the "See How They Fly" booklet, which enlivens its summary of aviation history with journalistic captions: "Efficient Feathered Lizard: Pterodactyl Superseded." "Fashionable Painter's Fantastic Theory: L. da Vinci Considers Human Flight Possible."

* * *

THERE are exhibitions of another kind on in London. Burlington House presents an impressive collection of the art of a nation. I found the private view of the Scottish painters a little intimidating—opulent cars bearing Scottish aristocracy filled the entrance quadrangle. Inside, canny and dour people looked with satisfaction at the canny and dour faces on the walls, noting the recurrence of nose or eye or lip in other members of the tribe. It was a little startling for pictures one had known and not bothered about all one's life to be suddenly and unfairly handed to one on a platter; as, for instance, Raeburn's "Boy and Rabbit." Mildly amused that it should have lain in wait for me so many years, I wandered along and was presently found again, this time by David Scott's "Puck Fleeing before the Dawn" and Nöel Paton's "Quarrel of Oberon and Titania"—here I quitted the search for sensation in some alarm (why do the Scots so run to fairies?), and was rewarded by a delightful peer holding a golf club, but especially by Sir David Wilkie's "Penny Wedding" and "Blind Man's Buff," both of which have been lent by the King, gay vigorous pictures that

I shall go to see again. The invaluable R.A. catalogue gives the information on the first of these pictures, that each of the guests paid a subscription to defray the expenses of the feast, and the surplus was used by the newly married couple to start housekeeping. The kindly Scot!

* * *

I LOVED Raeburn's portrait of Mrs. Scott-Moncrieff, and was prepared to love Geddes' "Education of Pan," as it seemed such fun from the catalogue, but couldn't, as it was hung with, I think, the express intention of keeping it invisible, and I only managed to goggle despairingly at the shining glass. Why, I wonder, do committees do these things to us! I know of a Gaugain in the Tate Gallery that is similarly protected from the visitor's eye by the glass catching all the light in the room. It was an impressive "straight" exhibition. I do not think, however, that I got so much pleasure from it as from the other at Shell-Mex House. As I went down into Green Park Station I was confronted with the two new Underground posters, 9.30 and 10.30, or "Why go home now?" and "Why not go home later?" (Is 10.30 later enough?) and meditated on the difference between this new art and the pictures I had just left.

* * *

I MENTIONED last week that the Ling Physical Education Association are running a sort of course for those interested in the subject, mostly teachers as it happens, in which all aspects of physical development get a look-in, including the latest in ballroom dances. I went this week to a lecture on the Women's Team Games Board. What I did like at this meeting was the audience. You hardly notice what a pleasant and cultivated section of the community school-teachers are until you see them all together on the job, discussing it crisply, sensibly, and with a sense of proportion. In her charming way the lecturer, Miss Marjorie Pollard, pointed out that the general attitude to women's games in this country is one of bored ignorance; and yet there are about five hundred thousand women among us who play team games, all needing playing-fields, equipment, facilities of various kinds. In 1937, when Parliament passed an Act to make everybody physically fit, she and three other intrepid women walked into the Home Office armed with facts and a plan and told everybody what was to be done. *And they got away with it.* If they can keep it up, in a few years Miss Pollard will not need to hold the opinions she does about covetous parks committees and wealthy but benighted industrialists. They will all be eating out of her hand. Miss Pollard, in case you don't know it, once played for England in women's hockey and cricket. You may have heard her broadcast and lecture; people in high places think a lot of her. I was very glad to have been there, first of all because the meeting itself was so interesting, and secondly because I so liked the dining hall of St. Paul's School, where the course is being held. It is a charming hall, just a big plain room with two large and pleasant frescoes by Eulalia Baines. More food for thought after the Scottish Painters' Exhibition and the two Underground posters.

* * *

A RATHER interesting book has come into my possession—the new coloured edition of Burke's Peerage. The great "Peerages" always contrive to have much that is of interest between their covers, besides the obvious interest of enabling the reader to place any one of several thousand persons—and their ancestors. The prefaces, too, call attention to matters which one had forgotten, particularly to the entertaining activities of the long arm of coincidence. This year's "Burke" has gone one better than ever before, and many of the illustrations of armorial bearings are more exciting than ever because they are "blazoned in the full splendour of the authorized heraldic colours." Such colours too! Beautiful honest-to-goodness green (or should I say *vert*?), *azure* and *gules*, while the *argent* and *or*, which are not, I believe, heraldically colours at all, are both of the sort that glitters. It is quite amusing to turn the pages and try to decide merely from the coats-of-arms themselves whether they are old or new. At any rate, they are almost all beautiful, and some, if you happen to be in the mood, are funny. Burke's coloured edition after 112 years of plain black and white is worthy of a book which has its own company to publish it, and costs six guineas.

FASHION FAIR

ELEGANCE AND THE CRINOLINE

By FRANCES LOVELL



Walter Bird

THE CHARM OF THE CRINOLINE DEPICTED IN FLORAL SATIN. A PEEPING PETTICOAT RECALLS THE FEMININITY OF GRANDMOTHER'S DAY. THIS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM MARSHALL'S OF LEEDS, SHEFFIELD, BIRMINGHAM AND SOUTHPORT

ELEGANCE—that elusive quality possessed by few women in every age quite irrespective of beauty of face or figure—a quality so subtle and yet with such infinite possibilities as to be capable of literally enslaving the world: how can one describe elegance? Is it possible for me or any other mortal to enlighten even the shrewdest reader as to its elements? The fascinating thing about it is that there is an elegance for every phase of fashion.

A little while ago elegance was very discreet, black was her chosen colour, the white touches she wore with it were very demure, a priceless fox fur, a frosty sparkle of diamonds, a simple row of perfect pearls, shoes and gloves of exquisite cut and finish, a narrow, delicate silhouette, and fashion was expressed in perfection. But the wheel turns, and at the moment fashion is all enamoured, for the evening at least, of the loveliness of flowing silks and satins, of splendid fabrics billowing round her, rustling as she walks, and the crinoline in many of its many forms is the wear of elegance.

We have heard so much in the past of the crinolines of grandmothers and great-grandmothers, and ancestors with many more greats before their names than that, made of silks so marvellous that they would stand alone, and some of us even possess a rose-hued brocade or a shining satin come down to us from the past and deserving that description; but there is no question



THE GRACE OF FLOWING LINES
EXEMPLIFIED IN FLORAL SATIN.
A FURTHER NOTE OF CHARM IS
ADDED BY NARROW VELVET BOWS
ON THE CORSAGE. SOLD BY MARIE
JOSE, PICCADILLY

of which we read such lengthy accounts, seems to have come back to us in the yards and yards of skirts, the wiring of taffeta petticoats, the actual padding introduced for Louis XVI effects.

As for colours, those mixtures of what we once termed harsh pinks, blues, yellows and greens have returned in slightly "faded" tones. Both the colours themselves and the combinations in which they are used are new to the present generation, though our great-grandmothers would have thought them ordinary enough.

These early - Victorian, feminine Edwardian evening gowns in the very latest Courtauld satins—which applies to all the illustrations this week—subtle velvets, fragile wispy tulles, full-skirted narrow-waisted models of a ghost-like fragrance, their hooped skirts and their boned bodices, how really elegant they are!

The word "crinoline" with the sense that



that the fabrics of to-day are just as suitable as those were for the fashioning of the crinoline.

The modern machinery of Courtaulds has actually produced lengths which have inspired models as graceful as those of a Pompadour as wide and crisply crinoline as those of her successor—Madame du Barry. Whoever said that "a crinoline was as much a monument as the Albert Memorial" made a statement well worth remembering, for the actual satins which comprise these modern crinolines are as lustrous, as rich, as any of those glorious ones so treasured in the eighteenth century.

Brocades which only yesterday might have been used exclusively by the interior decorator are re-making their appearance in our full dresses. Courtaulds show us the self-same possibilities for delicate lace bodices, petticoat frills, a scarf to fling carelessly over bared shoulders as did those artists of the hand-woven stuffs still preserved in museums for those of us who are interested in fashions and their origins to look at again to-day—even the weight

NOT EVERYBODY MIGHT HAVE
THOUGHT OF USING A BLACK FAN
WHEN WEARING A WHITE GOWN,
BUT SEE HOW SATISFACTORY THE
COMBINATION IS! DESIGNED BY
MERCIA

Walter Bird

we use it in to-day does not go back much further than the early part of Queen Victoria's reign, but the idea of the exaggeratedly full skirt, generally supplemented by some form of under-skirt, were it only of stiff silk or net, goes back many a century and had a modified vogue even as recently as the beginning of this one. It seems as though women all down the years have realised how charming this line could be at its best, making a slim waist or pretty shoulders, or a lovely arm, more noticeable by its softness and air of mystery.

Older people who grew up at the end of the last crinoline dispensation when they were really considerably stiffened have not always been enthusiastic about their revival, and family albums can prove that there were both good and bad crinolines. Like everything else, the very full skirt owes its charm at the last resort to individual good taste and suitability. There is not, and never has been, a fashion which could turn any and every Cinderella into a princess or even make every girl look her best, but there is no doubt that at the moment the crinoline is offering elegance a unique opportunity.

You have only to look at these pictures, note the charm of the tiny bodices with their simple, graceful décolletage lines, to see how very much such fashions are likely to appeal to women, who for many a season now, have had

A "SUSAN SMALL" MODEL PERIOD EVENING GOWN IN BLACK NET RELIEVED BY A SINGLE ORNAMENT IN A LEAF DESIGN. TO BE FOUND IN HARRODS' YOUNGER SET DEPARTMENT



(Above) "SNOW-WHITE," YOUTHFUL CHARM DEPICTED IN "TESTED QUALITY" WHITE NET AND VALENCIENNES LACE. ELEGANCE IS ADDED BY THE LITTLE MUFF WHICH CARRIES "MY LADY'S" TREASURES. THIS CAN BE BOUGHT AT HARRODS



(Left) AN EDWARDIAN LACE DRESS WITH TAFFETA RUCHING. THE HEM SWEEPS THE FLOOR AND THERE IS A BUNCH OF RIBBONS AT THE WAIST. HARRODS AGAIN

nothing in dress more picturesque than a mere train with which to fit themselves into the pageant of the world's play hours.

One of the advantages of the crinoline is that, as these pictures show, it can be at its most charming in so many different stuffs, patterned or plain, light as lace, heavy as brocade. Then, too, since its inspiration belongs to no one quarter-century of our past history, we can draw on the fabrics that the Elizabethan ladies liked, or the shoulder lines of Lady Blessington, or copy the hairdressing of the Pompadour or the colours which Wanda Rotha wore so charmingly in "Elizabeth of Austria"; with each version of the crinoline come all its own charming accompaniments.

As for hair, it may be piled high, or allowed to fall down the back in *rouleau* curls—powdered if the fancy takes you with tiny bows, glittering fish, sparkling jewels, or with a coy posy tucked into a coquettish *coiffure*. The straight-backed, graceful walk, which the long skirt induces, is the fashionable poise to-day. An aroma of delicate flower perfumes, violet or black velvet patches, nearly natural make-up artistically put on with almost professional care, velvet, pearl or jewelled chokers, lockets—those delicious sentimental cameo ones, diamond edged or with a lock of hair—scarves of cloud-like rainbow tulle, a frivolous hand-painted fan, a modest creamy real lace shawl: all make a part of the revival of the crinoline and its accompaniments, all are essential to the present-day presentation of elegance.

Walter Bird

The Dresses illustrated in "Fashion Fair" this week are made in Courtauld's fabrics

A GLANCE AT THE SEED LISTS

SOME OF THIS YEAR'S OUTSTANDING FLOWER NOVELTIES

To every gardener who is fortunate enough to have plenty of room to spare in his beds and borders outside and in his greenhouses, the handsome lists which seedsmen send out with the arrival of the New Year provide a vast field for exploration. Few catalogues are more tempting in their contents, and few can be explored at such little cost in comparison with the beauty and joy that they bring. They are, perhaps, the greatest aids the beginner can have, for in quite a number of cases they are both text book and seed list combined, dispensing a vast amount of information about the culture of flowers and vegetables, the care and management of lawns, and describing a varied assortment of items of garden equipment, each indispensable in the maintenance of every well managed garden. To the more advanced, who need little prompting with their annual seed order, the chief interest of the new season's lists invariably lies in the novelties they contain, and, though this year's catalogues are not remarkable in this respect, a diligent search of their pages reveals a number of new introductions that are likely to appeal to those whose interest tends more in the direction of garden varieties rather than species.

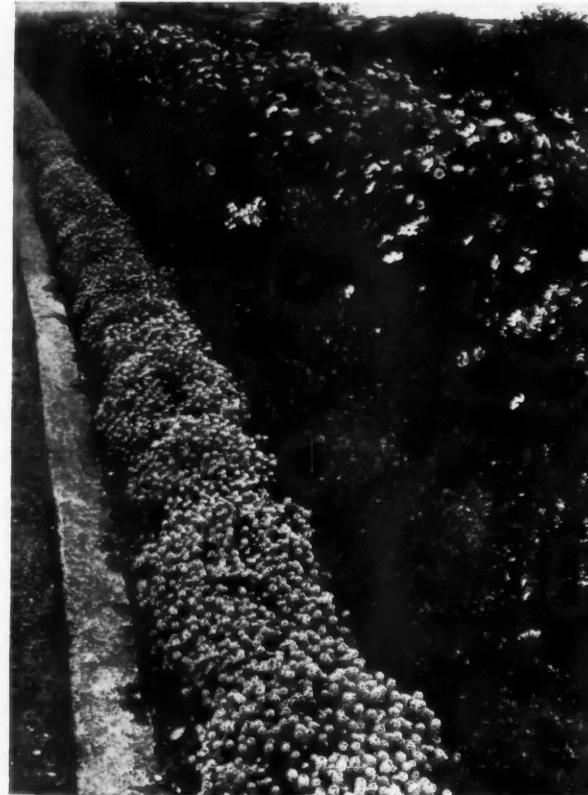
There still appears to be no slackening of effort on the part of those engaged in the production of new sweet peas. Novelties continue to swell the ranks of this popular garden flower, and the only possible complaint that sweet pea enthusiasts can have nowadays is that there are too many varieties to choose from. Notwithstanding an already lengthy list, however, the search goes on for bigger and better peas, and one or two of the newcomers this year have certainly claims to be regarded as improvements on their predecessors. The two white varieties, for example, Arctic and Mount Everest, are both decidedly good, and the same can be said of some of the varieties that have already received honours in last year's trials conducted by the two sweet pea societies in England and Scotland. Among these, Lilac Gown, whose name describes its colour, the brilliant cerise Illumination, the mauve pink Halo, the orange pink Autocrat, the deep chamois pink Sentiment, and the bright pink Spicy, will probably all appeal to the specialist; while others that seem to be worth a trial, judging from the raisers' claims, include the navy blue Sailor Boy, the clear lavender Mrs. C. Kay, Bountiful (another addition to the blues), and the rich cerise Doris. Ample as these are, they do not exhaust the new arrivals, and there are several more for those who like to try them.

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**PRIMULA MALACOIDES,
PETER PAN**

A new dwarf form



AN EDGING OF ALYSUM LYSUM QUEEN

Moon. Trials of this variety last year indicate that it makes a first-rate pot plant, flowering in August from a late April sowing, and remaining in beauty for some three months. It makes a bushy plant with upright stiff stems, and the flowers, which are a lighter shade than the catalogue description of dark blue, have a lasting quality which is not the least of the many virtues of the plant.

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Also hailing from America, the hollyhock called Indian Spring promises to be of genuine interest to a wide circle. It is said to be a species from the West Indies, but whatever its origin it is quite a desirable plant, reaching about four or five feet high and producing a profusion of semi-double pink flowers that are similar in size to



ANTIRRHINUM BABY ROSE, with rose pink flowers. A neat and compact growing variety suitable for the rock garden or border edge



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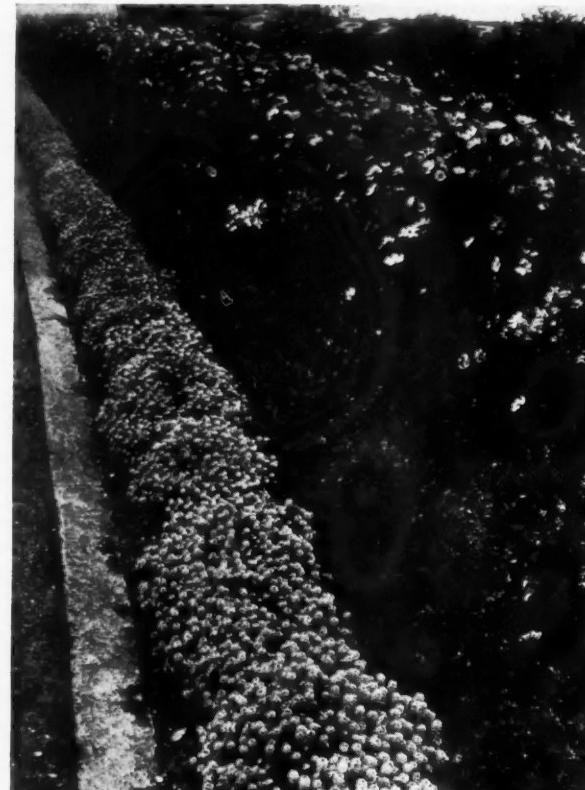
A GLANCE AT THE SEED LISTS

SOME OF THIS YEAR'S OUTSTANDING FLOWER NOVELTIES

To every gardener who is fortunate enough to have plenty of room to spare in his beds and borders outside and in his greenhouses, the handsome lists which seedsmen send out with the arrival of the New Year provide a vast field for exploration. Few catalogues are more tempting in their contents, and few can be explored at such little cost in comparison with the beauty and joy that they bring. They are, perhaps, the greatest aids the beginner can have, for in quite a number of cases they are both text book and seed list combined, dispensing a vast amount of information about the culture of flowers and vegetables, the care and management of lawns, and describing a varied assortment of items of garden equipment, each indispensable in the maintenance of every well managed garden. To the more advanced, who need little prompting with their annual seed order, the chief interest of the new season's lists invariably lies in the novelties they contain, and, though this year's catalogues are not remarkable in this respect, a diligent search of their pages reveals a number of new introductions that are likely to appeal to those whose interest tends more in the direction of garden varieties rather than species.

There still appears to be no slackening of effort on the part of those engaged in the production of new sweet peas. Novelties continue to swell the ranks of this popular garden flower, and the only possible complaint that sweet pea enthusiasts can have nowadays is that there are too many varieties to choose from. Notwithstanding an already lengthy list, however, the search goes on for bigger and better peas, and one or two of the newcomers this year have certainly claims to be regarded as improvements on their predecessors. The two white varieties, for example, Arctic and Mount Everest, are both decidedly good, and the same can be said of some of the varieties that have already received honours in last year's trials conducted by the two sweet pea societies in England and Scotland. Among these, Lilac Gown, whose name describes its colour, the brilliant cerise Illumination, the mauve pink Halo, the orange pink Autocrat, the deep chamois pink Sentiment, and the bright pink Spicy, will probably all appeal to the specialist; while others that seem to be worth a trial, judging from the raisers' claims, include the navy blue Sailor Boy, the clear lavender Mrs. C. Kay, Bountiful (another addition to the blues), and the rich cerise Doris. Ample as these are, they do not exhaust the new arrivals, and there are several more for those who like to try them.

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A new dwarf form

any survey of recent arrivals. Experience in various gardens where they have been tried has proved their merits, and those who have not yet grown them will find them worth trying, while those who have been troubled with the prevalent rust disease during the past few years can hardly do better than try some of the new rust-resistant kinds which are now available. After trial at Wisley, many of these have been found to be almost immune.

It is some years now since the godetias fell into the hands of the plant selector, and during that time an enormous transformation has been wrought in the flower. Every season has seen recruits added to the ranks, and the present is no exception. While there is nothing quite so striking as Sybil Sherwood, now of two or three years' standing, Orange Glory and Fairy Queen both have claims to recognition, as well as the tall double crimson and cherry shades which are now offered as coming true from seed. New varieties of scabious still come in embarrassing numbers. Blue Cockade, an introduction with a year or two to its credit, has now been followed by others of the same type, characterised by flowers of a pronounced conical form, but in shades of lovely lilac, pure white, and a light blue, and all promise to be as good as their prototype for border use as well as for cutting. The same is true of the newcomer to the race from America called Blue Moon.

AN EDGING OF ALYSUM LILAC QUEEN

Trials of this variety last year indicate that it makes a first-rate pot plant, flowering in August from a late April sowing, and remaining in beauty for some three months. It makes a bushy plant with upright stiff stems, and the flowers, which are a lighter shade than the catalogue description of dark blue, have a lasting quality which is not the least of the many virtues of the plant.

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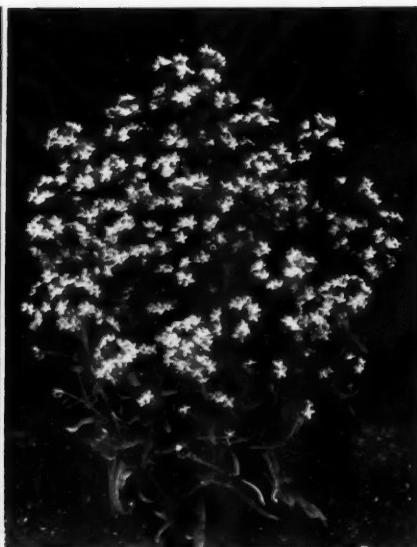
those of the perennial hollyhock. Blooming in about five months from seed, it can be truly described as an annual, and experience shows that if the main stalks are cut back after flowering, as is done with delphiniums, a second crop of bloom will result on the several lateral shoots that are produced.

SOME BLUE-FLOWERED ANNUALS

The Chinese forget-me-not (*Cynoglossum*), which has gained many adherents since its introduction some years ago, has been further improved by the addition of a new compact and dwarf variety named Firmament. This grows about 18ins. high, is very fine in flower, and should make a first-rate plant for the border edge, where the improved form of the annual anchusa called Bright Blue might also find a place. The same position will suit Cornflower Lilac Lady, a counterpart in lilac pink of the well known Jubilee Gem, and the two recruits to the list of alyssums, Lilac Queen and Violet Queen, which possess all the virtues of the favourite Little Dorritt. For the middle rank of the border, the improved strains of Iceland Poppies, like Carter's large-flowered and the Kelmscott, will be most acceptable, as will the new art shades that have been evolved in the favourite everlasting Statice sinuata, the charming larkspur called Waldenbury Blue which is a distinguished newcomer to the single varieties, and the variety of Malope grandiflora named Brilliant Rose. New nasturtiums are not so plentiful as they have been in past years, but in Scarlet Empress devotees of the flowers have a fine compact-growing variety with dark foliage and brilliant scarlet flowers that is likely to be valuable for bedding.



STATICE ART SHADES
An attractive colour mixture



ANCHUSA BRIGHT BLUE
An improved form of annual anchusa

about six or seven weeks from the sowing of the seed is a precious quality, and to that recommendation it adds beautiful double flowers of rich golden yellow. Apart from its use in the border, it makes a first-rate pot plant, and is not without value for cutting.

GREENHOUSE FLOWERS AND PERENNIALS

In greenhouse flowers the only outstanding novelties are several additions to the ranks of *Primula malacoides*, of which the dwarf Peter Pan is one of the best; a bright crimson variety of *P. obconica* named Wyaston Wonder, which has already proved its merit where it has been tried; and the cherry shades of *Schizanthus* that are claimed to come true from seed. Among perennials the improved strains of *polyanthus primroses* are worth noting, as well as the dwarf and compact variety of golden rod called *Solidago Golden Baby*, and the new *Dianthus Allwood's Blue*, which was first introduced last year and is a most distinct plant with flowers of a unique shade of lavender blue. In some specialist lists alpines are offered from seed in increasing numbers and variety, and the same is true of border flowers. The enthusiast can try his hand now with a packet of seed of the charming pure white *Viola eizanense*, as well as two other good varieties, Picardie and Normandie; while those interested in lilies, gentians, meconopsis and primulas have now almost the whole range of species to choose from in the seed lists and can acquire a stock at comparatively little cost. I am indebted to Messrs. Sutton and Sons, Carters Tested Seeds, and Messrs. Webbs for the loan of the illustrations accompanying this article. G. C. TAYLOR.



HOLLYHOCK INDIAN SPRING
A striking new annual hollyhock with pink blossoms



LARKSPUR WALDENBURY BLUE
A newcomer to the single varieties

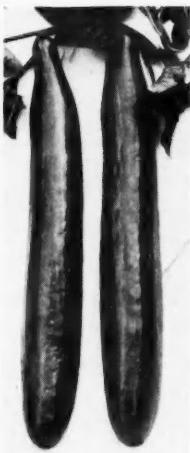
Salvias have received some attention from the hybridist in recent years. Several varieties have been introduced that have proved popular for affording colour in the late summer and early autumn, and the latest arrival, called Damask Rose, which is of dwarf and compact habit, early flowering, and of a shade new to the race, should prove as acceptable as any of its predecessors. There seems to have been a lull in the development of marigolds, but gardeners generally will have no fault to find with the lack of new introductions, for there are already more than enough to choose from. The same is true of the annual chrysanthemums, but those who have not got last year's introduction, named Golden Crown, should give it a trial. The calliopsis of the same name also deserves a place. A trial of it last year gave excellent results, and showed that it is as useful for cutting purposes as it is for the decoration of the border. Another of last year's novelties, *Leptosyne Golden Rosette*, is worth trying by those who have not already grown it. Strangely enough, the leptosyne, for some reason or other, is not a well known annual, and it would seem that it is only ignorance of its many virtues that keeps it out of so many gardens where it would be sure of a welcome if only it was better known. The fact that it can be had in bloom in



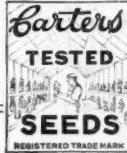
CORNFLOWER LILAC LADY
A counterpart in pink of *C. Jubilee Gem*

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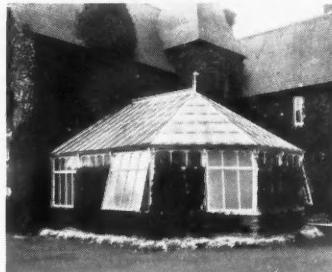
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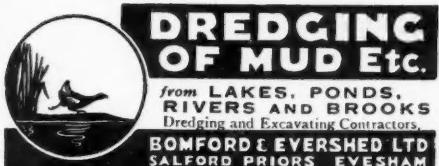
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